

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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RAIL MONOPOLY TAXES COAL USER WITH HIGH RATES

Anthracite Roads Paying Big
Dividends From Excessive
Carrying Charges

The following article is the twelfth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—If the coal consumer is interested in knowing why he is paying \$16 or \$17 for a ton of anthracite let him read the following article and reflect. If he is not interested, he need not read it; he may be sure that he will keep on paying \$16 or \$17 a ton for this class of fuel.

Anthracite operators or miners never are wholehearted in their opposition to increases in wages or costs for they know if advances are granted they will eventually be passed on to the consumer. To ask them to economize would be to ask them to economize with someone else's money. The consumer is the one and only person keenly interested in obtaining a reduction in the price of hard coal. What the consumer is now paying for hard coal is, according to testimony of societies purporting to represent only the public, far above what he should pay. In one item alone, it is said, the cost is over \$1.50 a ton more than it should be.

Findings Ten Years Ago

To understand the situation one must go back to Government statistics that appeared not long before America entered the war. Having found that practically all the hard coal in the United States was in the hands of a few huge Pennsylvania companies, and being apparently greatly agitated by the discovery, the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1912 had started an investigation.

A thorough inquiry was conducted lasting 2½ years. In July, 1915, reports were made. This is what was found:

Anthracite in Pennsylvania was in the hands of a few mining companies. The coal was brought to "tidewater," New York, by still fewer railroad companies. The few coal companies were paying exceedingly high rates into the coffers of the few railroad companies. The coal companies were making only nominal profits; some were doing hardly that. The railroad companies were growing fat.

The feature of greatest interest, however, was that the railroad companies owned the coal mines, but for the great mass of the output, mining system had the same directors as railroad system, and they were, for all practical purposes, the same. It was brought out that the controlled coal companies were being supported by secret subsidies from their carriers, so that they could pay the excessive freights. The independent mines, not having any subsidies, were, for the most part, forced to sell their coal to their rivals as soon as it was taken out.

Two attempts to build rival railroads had been frustrated by the purchase of controlling stock by the Pennsylvania monopoly. The compactness of the monopoly, which is as powerful now as in 1915, may be measured by the fact that seven great railroad systems at present control 75 per cent of the hard coal output. In 1916, with what they bought from the independent companies, they controlled 79 per cent of all the anthracite mined.

Transport Charge Tabled

Two of the companies with the smallest proportion of tonnage hauled coal 175 miles to tidewater, but the distance which the average tonnage was hauled was 155 miles. Cost of transport, the commission reckoned at 3.3 mills per ton mile, or less than 52 cents a ton for the trip. The railroads were charging at the time \$1.65 a ton for the trip—or three times the cost! The commission promptly reduced the charge to \$1.45 a ton.

Some of the things the commission then said are of interest in the light of the events that follow. For example:

The evidence in this case conclusively

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Winnipeg Elects First Labor Mayor

Special from Monitor Bureau

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 27.—ABOR scored a triumph in the Winnipeg municipal elections when its mayoral candidate, M. J. Farmer, was elected, defeating Alderman J. K. Sparling, who was sponsored by the Citizens Committee. The latest figures give Mr. Farmer a majority of 2910.

Municipal ownership provided the chief issue, and Mr. Farmer's election is interpreted as the expression of electorate in favor of municipalizing the Winnipeg Electric Railway, which seeks a 10-year extension of its franchise.

Alderman Sparling headed the majority in the council favoring the franchise extension. Mr. Farmer will be the first Labor Mayor in the city's history. The contest of the ballots in the alternate elections, conducted under the proportional representation system, have not been completed, only two candidates so far having secured the necessary quota.

LA FOLLETTE PLAN SEEKS PARTY END

Wisconsin Senator Quoted as
Saying He Would See the
Old Organizations Scrapped

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 27.—Senator La Follette (R.), Wisconsin, was quoted today by George W. P. Hunt, Governor-elect of Arizona, as having told him that he would just as soon see the Republican and Democratic parties scrapped.

Mr. Hunt, telling of a long distance telephone conversation with the Senator from Washington, quoted La Follette as saying that the people had spoken twice to the majority parties, and if they had to speak again it would be to welcome a third party.

Mr. Hunt may send a representative to the meeting of progressive leaders called by Senator La Follette at Washington for Dec. 2, but will not attend himself.

"The iron is hot, it is time to strike," was one of Senator La Follette's expressions, Mr. Hunt declared. "The psychology of the dissatisfied masses, dissatisfied because they are not getting living wages, because they are not getting sufficient return for their crops to pay taxes and buy groceries, is at the back of this political upheaval," Mr. Hunt asserted the Wisconsin Senator told him over the telephone.

"Regulars" Seek to
Tighten Party Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The two conferences called to meet on consecutive days this week by Robert M. La Follette and Sidney Huddleston, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the People's Legislative Service, are being looked forward to with marked interest. Those who have been hidden are variously termed radicals, progressives and insurgents. As the personnel has not been announced, curiosity as to the classification and the harmony that can be obtained with so many brands of advanced political thought represented, remains unsatisfied.

As announced by Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service:

On Friday, Dec. 1, Progressive members of Congress and members-elect representing all parties, will attend a conference at which plans will be discussed for the co-operation of Progressives in Congress.

On Saturday, Dec. 2, Progressives not in Congress will meet in the Assembly Room of the City Club with members and members-elect of Congress for discussion of progressive measures.

Plans are now going forward for the general conference to be held on Dec. 2. Addresses will be scheduled during the day and informal discussions will be held, in which those interested in particular matters of legislation will participate. In the evening a dinner will be held at which Progressives in Congress and those invited to attend the general conference will follow the dinner.

Nine senators and 23 members of the House have thus far accepted invitations to attend the legislative conference of Dec. 2.

Letters have been received from influential progressive men and women from a large number of states expressing their approval of the aims of the conferences and announcing their intention to be present for the conference and dinner on Dec. 2.

WET TALK CHARGE STARTS AN INQUIRY ON LUFKIN SPEECH

Mr. Mellon Promises Capé Ann
Parsons' Club He Will De-
termine Facts

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in a letter to the president of the Cape Ann Parsons Club announces that he has directed an investigation of a reported speech of Wilfred W. Lufkin, collector of the port of Boston, before members of the New England Railroad and Steamship Agents at the Engineers Club in Gloucester on Nov. 3 in the course of which the collector is reported to have said that "not more than one out of every ten rum-running schooners plying the coast... is caught," and that "the prohibition law is not workable and never will be," that it can "never be enforced so long as public sentiment is against it."

Appeal was made to President Harding by the Cape Ann Parsons' Club two days after the state election of Nov. 7, when the state prohibition enforcement law was defeated on referendum.

The basis of complaint to President Harding was the following headline and paragraph, taken from the Gloucester Times of Nov. 4:

LUFKIN SCORES VOLSTEAD LAW

Expressing his belief that not more than one out of every ten rum-running schooners plying the coast from the New Hampshire line to Rhode Island is caught, and further expressing his belief that the present prohibition law is not workable and never will be, that it can never be enforced so long as public sentiment is against it as it is today and that the only way to show the need of its being amended is to defeat the referendum of the port Wilfred W. Lufkin, before the members of the New England Railroad and Steamship Agents, at the Engineers Club last night declared that personally he intended to vote against the amendment and hoped that Massachusetts will send a message to the rest of the country.

Letter to President

The letter calling President Harding's attention to the alleged argument against supporting the dry provision of the Constitution, follows:

We are inclosing a newspaper report of an address delivered by Collector of the Port of Boston, Wilfred W. Lufkin, in which, if he is correctly quoted, he has informed the audience that not more than 10 per cent of the rum smuggling, which is known to be going on almost openly in this vicinity, is being detected. Moreover, he asserted that he was opposed to a state enforcement law passed by both branches of our legislative body and signed by the Governor of this Commonwealth and brought, by petition, before the voters a law which would have greatly strengthened the hands of those charged with the enforcement of our National Constitution and federal statutes. This public statement of the Collector of the Port of Boston was so timed and published that it no doubt had the effect of leading the public to believe that one in ten of the rum-runners is being caught, and that the Collector of the Port of Boston should be able to show greater than 10 per cent efficiency in the prevention of liquor smuggling. Moreover, we believe that it is in accord with the best welfare of our Commonwealth that such a position as the Collector of the Port of Boston should be held by one so greatly without principles, and so force the fundamental and statutory law of the land.

We would respectfully request that an investigation be made of the published utterances of the collector and the conditions stated.

Mr. Mellon's Letter

In reply to the letter to President Harding the head of the Cape Ann Parsons Club received this reply by Mr. Mellon:

The secretary to the President has transmitted to me your letter of the 14th instant addressed to the President, inclosing a newspaper report of an address delivered by the Collector of the Port of Boston, in which the Collector is purported to have stated that not more than one out of every ten rum-running schooners is apprehended. In compliance with your request, this matter will be investigated and such action taken as is within the power of the department upon the facts disclosed.

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Motor Cars to Make Trip from Tuggurt Across the Sahara

French Expedition Will Endeavor
to Reach Timbuktu in Specially
Built Automobiles

PARIS, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—A French automobile expedition, which will endeavor next month to cross the Sahara Desert, will leave Paris within 10 days, with five specially designed caterpillar automobiles, for Tuggurt, Algeria, where the start will be made, with the objective Timbuktu, on the Niger River.

The expedition, which was organized by M. Citroen, an automobile manufacturer, both for scientific ex-



Map Shows Route to Be Followed by the French Expedition. The Distance to Be Traveled Is Approximately 1300 Miles

ploration and an experiment in automobiling, is to be headed by four men, one of whom will represent the French Government. These men will take with them five chauffeurs, chosen for competence as mechanics, but also because of their powers of endurance, for Sahara nights are as cold as the days are hot, the thermometer frequently dropping 75 degrees within a few hours.

Each automobile has been constructed somewhat differently from the other, so that there may be a practical demonstration on various devices. Two of the cars will be equipped with rapid-fire guns because of the bandits on the sand wastes. The other three will have searchlights. All the machines are equipped with large tanks for oil, gasoline and water to carry them over the 1300-mile trip across the sands. The camel caravans are also establishing supply bases along the route between Tuggurt and Timbuktu.

BRITISH ASSAILED IN SUBSIDY FIGHT

Shipping Board Commissioner
Alleges Propaganda Used to
Misrepresent Bill

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—British and other foreign shipping interests and journals are engaged in a studied campaign of misrepresentation and propaganda to defeat the American ship subsidy bill, Edward C. Plummer, Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, declared in a speech prepared for delivery today before the Middle West Merchant Marine and Foreign Trade Conference.

Alarmed at the possibility that American ships will take from them some 65 per cent of American exports, which are now carried in foreign ships, the foreign shipping interests are using every possible means to discourage the upbuilding of the merchant marine in this country, Mr. Plummer said.

Every sort of discrimination has been practiced against American ships in foreign trade, Mr. Plummer said, but when Americans propose to do a little discriminating in behalf of their own vessels British interests charge the United States is trying to create a monopoly.

"When giant American corporations like the Bethlehem Company and the Texas Company, each of them financially stronger than any European steamship concern, and both of them shipbuilders as well as ship owners, find it necessary to close their own shipyards and have their own cargoes carried by foreign vessels, what is the answer?" Mr. Plummer asked.

"When such as they find, as they did, that they can charter foreign vessels for less money than it takes merely to operate their own steamers under the American flag, what is the sense of setting up the claim—as opponents of American shipping do—that American ships, without Government aid, can compete with foreign ships in carrying the commerce of the United States?"

"It cannot be done. Every practical shipping man knows that it can't be done; every man who has intelligently studied the problem knows that it can't be done, and therefore, every man who opposes Government aid to American shipping is opposed to American ships. He wants foreign

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"TIGER" REJECTS PLEA TO SOFTEN TONE OF HIS TALK

Reply to Remonstrants Says He
Must Follow Own Judgment
in Peace Message

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Deep in a campaign for France that already has brought attacks by Democrats as well as Republicans on the Senate floor, and criticism from the British Government, Georges Clemenceau today declared he would speak his piece out in his own way, no matter whom he offended.

The French Premier of war days, it was learned today, has received dozens of telegrams from friends and well-wishers of France, urging him to tone down his remarks so that they will not offend any portion of the nation he came to win. One telegram urged him to "say things that America wants to hear and be expedient."

Refuses to Be Compromised

"I did not come here to be expedient," M. Clemenceau declared when he received this message. "I came to tell the truth. I did not come to say pleasing things, but to say the things that would be of value, in my judgment, to help preserve the peace of this world."

"I have never been a compromiser. Now, least of all, will I make a sacrifice to be expedient. I don't want a success of expediency."

Besides the telegrams M. Clemenceau has had personal suggestions from men of importance as to how he should conduct his self-imposed task of seeking American co-operation in settling the Old World differences.

To one who suggested a plan to him in New York yesterday just before he started for Chicago, where he will speak tomorrow, the Tiger replied, clapping him on the back:

"That is a good mission for you. I may be wrong but I must deliver my message in my own way, no matter who dislikes it."

It was learned that M. Clemenceau was considering some changes in his itinerary. One place that he is considering adding is the mining town of Cleomeau, Ariz. Mining men of that town have besieged him with pleas to come, offering to donate the proceeds of the run of the copper mines for the day of his visit to any charity he names. The sum realized would be about \$28,000, he was advised.

Attitude on Lausanne

He evinced satisfaction that America has sent an observer to the Lausanne conference, but he declared there was "a vast difference between an observer and an active participant."

Asked to comment further on the presence of Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador to Italy, at Lausanne, and his address on the American attitude toward "spheres of influence," he said:

"I do not wish to discuss that. It is not for me to interfere in United States policies. There is much I can say about observers, but why should I criticize? President Harding is making his policy and he may have—and undoubtedly has—information that I do not possess."

Asked concerning the treaty of Sevres, with its provision for a financial commission controlling concessions in Turkey, he said:

"Why should I say anything? It was not my child."

Asked to comment on the attitude of the semi-official Paris Temps, which has been supporting him in his controversy with Gilbert M. Hitchcock and William E. Borah, United States senators, the Tiger said:

"When I was going to leave France, M. Poincaré, the present premier, objected to my going. But when he learned how my proposed tour was being received in America, he sent an under police official to say to me, 'Bonne chance.'"

Shrewd With Interviewers

He permitted his interviewers to infer that he and H. Poincaré had ended their long political feud for the good of France.

"It was a case of two great Frenchmen getting together on common ground to save France," it was suggested.

"That is the way you put it," he said.

"But you and M. Poincaré have long been reputed to be enemies."

"There is only one who knows about that," he answered with a twinkle. "That's—le bon Dieu."

His questions tried numerous tactics in an effort to get him to talk further

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Turco-American Treaty Is Under Consideration

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Preparation of a separate treaty between Turkey and the United States is under consideration at Lausanne, says a dispatch to the Temps. The correspondent suggests that this perhaps was the subject of yesterday's long conversation between Richard Washburn Child, the chief American spokesman, and Ismet Pasha, head of the Nationalist delegation.

MESOPOTAMIA NOW BEFORE LAUSANNE PEACE CONFERENCE

Share in Oil Fields May Be the
Turks' Price for Acceptance of
the Proposed New Frontier

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Nov. 27.—Little has occurred to trouble the serenity of the first week of the "Lausanne Conference for Peace in the Near East." Tribute must, in the first instance, be rendered to the manifest desire of all the delegates to reach a satisfactory settlement. This has been notable both in the attempts to preserve allied unity and in the accommodating attitude taken up by Ismet Pasha personally. At the same time it must be remembered that no subjects likely to provoke a controversy among the Allies have yet been touched on and while the decisions reached have been noted by the Turks, they have in no sense committed themselves to acceptance.

The question of Turkey's European frontier was really settled at Mudania, when the Maritza line was agreed upon. When the negotiations opened here Ismet Pasha had for his objectives on the western bank of the river which are necessary, in order to take in Adrianople, the railway station of Karagatch and the whole of the Adrianople-Dedeagatch railway. He also demanded a plebiscite in western Thrace, in accordance with the terms of the national pact. In neither case were the interests of the western powers at stake and the controversy became one in which Greece, Bulgaria and the Little Entente were primarily engaged.

Little Entente Triumphs

Settlement produced represents a victory for the Little Entente plan, which strongly opposed a plebiscite, but recommended a demilitarized zone between Turkey and its Balkan neighbors and a free commercial outlet for Bulgaria into the Aegean. Presuming that the Turks accept the draft decision of the conference, their frontier from the Black Sea to Adrianople will remain unaltered. For the rest, with the exception of a square mile of territory on the right bank, where the new Adrianople station will be built, the line will follow the course of the Maritza to Dedeagatch. From the Black Sea to the Aegean there will be a demilitarized zone.

Buglaria's requirements will be met by giving it traffic rights over the railway and untrammelled use of the new free port which will be constructed at Dedeagatch—both the railway and the port being supervised by an international commission.

The next question considered was the Aegean Islands. Here Italy is interested in the Dodecanese, concerning which it will be remembered, it recently withdrew its formal promise to hand them over to Greece. It is instructive to note that Ismet deliberately avoided a controversy with Italy by making no claim for them. He did, however, demand Imbros, Tenedos, Samothrace, and the islands situated at the mouth of the Dardanelles, should be returned to Turkey and claimed a special régime and demilitarization for Lemnos, Mytilene, Chios, Samos, and Nikaia.

Here again the Allies found no difficulty in coming to an agreement for none of them seeks possession of these islands. They regarded a special régime as impracticable and considered Imbros, Tenedos, and Samothrace unbound with the fate of the Dardanelles. The matter of demilitarization is to be discussed by a special expert commission.

With that, a somewhat dull and uneventful week was brought to a close. In fact, the most exciting feature was the intervention of Richard Washburn

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BRITAIN SUPPORTS OPEN DOOR POLICY OF UNITED STATES

San Remo Agreement for Division
of Mosul Oil District
Regarded as Null and Void

TURKS CLAIM MOSUL

Kemalist Delegate Says He Will
Vigorously Assert Right of
His Countrymen to Town

LAUSANNE, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Lord Curzon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, today authorized an official statement to the press that Great Britain supports the American "open door" policy in Turkey, and regards the San Remo agreement for division of the Mosul oil district as null and void.

The Mosul oil fields are a part of Turkey proper, and when the time comes to make oil concessions to foreigners in that rich district Americans will get the first chance. Dr. Riza Nur, one of the Turkish plenipotentiaries at the conference here, declared to the correspondent today.

Ruled by Ottomans

"We are reading a great deal about secret agreements outside the conference concerning Mosul, all of which proceeds from the theory that Mosul is British," the Turkish delegate said. "The contrary is true. Mosul has been ruled by the Ottoman dynasty for exactly 1100 years, and we intend to assert vigorously our claim to sovereignty over Mosul when the frontier question is discussed in the conference."

"British troops occupied this territory after the war, not before, and it is not a part of Mesopotamia," he said. "We want American capital in Turkey, and prefer to deal with Americans because they work their concessions on a strictly business basis, without seeking to advance the interests of their Government by mixing in politics and following a policy of 'economic penetration' harmful to the Turkish State."

"Let Americans keep their hands off internal Turkish politics and they will be favored by us."

Riza Nur was distressed over what he termed American inability to understand the honorable and constructive aims of the new Turkey.

"We are trying to modernize Turkey," he said, "and we want America's assistance. We believe in your disinterestedness."

Question of Capitulations

The Turkish delegates today prepared the way for Turkey's fight for abandonment of the special extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by foreigners by distributing copies of the famous "National Pact." This conception, adopted by the Turkish National Assembly, embodies the Ottoman demands at Lausanne.

Article VI of this pact insists that Turkey's complete independence is necessary for the country's national development, and that every juridical and financial restriction imposed from without will be opposed.

The Lausanne conference is proving a good second to Versailles in the large number of petitions received from peoples and races demanding recognition and independence.

A committee of the secret revolutionary organization of Macedonia has come forward to insist upon a free Macedonia under protection of the League of Nations or some mandatory power. The petitioners in pointing out that the country is now divided among Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria allege that mistreatment by "torture and assassination" has arisen from the hatreds that exist between the governing states and the governed people. The latter include Bulgarians, Turks, Greeks, Albanians, Wallachians and Hungarians.

Unrestricted Commercial

Rights Insisted Upon by
United States in Near East

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Regardless of European criticism of the American attitude at Lausanne, this Government expects to adhere to its policy already outlined, which it feels is eminently just and fair.

When other nations talk about the United States wanting to protect its own interests but being unwilling to assume any risks, they are talking a different language from that of the State Department, according to information obtained here today. The United States is willing to take any legitimate risks but it intends to pursue the policy which has governed it through all Administrations for 100 years. The United States has never had a war with Turkey; it was not at war with Turkey during the recent World War. It has no treaty to make with Turkey in consequence of the war.

As to the question of mandates, on which score the United States is also being criticized since, as it is stated by its critics, it seeks to prescribe what shall be done by the nations which assumed mandates in the Near East, but it itself refused to take the responsibility of a mandate, the State Department is firmly convinced that the American people would never have supported a policy which was sure to have brought a reaction involving this country in the very kind of trouble from which it has sedulously sought to stand aloof.

Charles Evans Hughes, the year be-

WORLD CONFERENCE IS TERMED VITAL TO ADVANCE DRY CAUSE

Toronto Speaker Says Labor Forces in Europe Will
Back Prohibition Campaign

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 27 (Special).—An international conference is the only way to solve the present prohibition problems and the United States as the largest prohibition country should take the initiative in calling such a conference. With these words Dr. Robert Herold of Switzerland, one of the three joint chairmen of the World League Against Alcoholism, threw the challenge directly to the representatives from United States at this morning's session of the convention.

The smaller European nations which already have prohibition or are near to prohibition are ready to send delegates to such a conference. They realize that "it is the only way to stop

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fore he became Secretary of State, was a member of an inter-racial committee, at a meeting of which in New York City, he declared that if there was a project under consideration to induce the United States to take over the Armenian mandate it might as well be dropped, as the American people would never sanction such an act.

Why Should Others Complain?

This view, which Mr. Hughes held as a private citizen, he has insisted upon unwaveringly since he undertook to guide the diplomatic policy of the United States through tortuous channels and across seas roughened by the war and its aftermath. While this government can make no official reply to the taunts and complaints uttered by those who feel that the United States is not bearing the brunt of the Near Eastern settlement now being attempted at Lausanne, it is effectively meeting such charges by giving full appeal to the course of its observers and by reiterating the policy by which it intends to abide.

Why should there be complaint, it is asked? It was well known before the conference opened what the attitude and policy of the United States were to be. Mr. Hughes in his address of Oct. 30 last made that plain to the powers that were to participate.

Freedom of Straits

In various informal statements issued from the State Department ever since it became known that the conference was to be held, and that the United States would have representation in it, the point has been stressed that this Government would not become involved in the territorial and concessionary questions which are at the root of troubles in the Near East; that it would stand, as it always has, for the protection of Americans doing business in the Near East, and of those who were carrying on educational and humanitarian work. There the line must be sharply drawn, it was stated.

The freedom of the Straits, upon which the United States has insisted as an essential to commercial opportunity, is admittedly tied up with practically every question being brought up at the Lausanne conference, with some of which this Government disclaims interest or responsibility. Officials here at this stage refuse to elaborate on this demand further than to say that such freedom is embodied in our demand for free and unrestricted navigation on the same terms as those enjoyed by any other nations, both on sea and land.

C. A. WOOD TO MANAGE MILLS

Cornelius A. Wood, son of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, was this morning elected vice-president of the Shawshen mills at Shawshen Village, Andover, Mass., with full charge over the management. These mills are considered the show mills of America, both in construction and equipment and in the working conditions of the help.

CHILDREN ACTION PROTESTED

Resolutions protesting against the shooting of Eskiing children and the imprisonment of the children of the Irish Free State Government, were passed yesterday at a meeting of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Copies of the resolutions were sent to President Harding, Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," George, King of England, and others.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club: Lecture, "Public Opinion in America," by James Harvey Robinson, Faneuil Hall, 4.
Business Women's Club: "Newer Aspects of the Motion Picture," Mrs. George G. Skinner, clubhouse, 144 Bowdoin Street, 7:30.
Lowell Institute: Lecture, "The Materials of Evolution," by Edwin Grant Conklin, Ph.D., S.C.D., 8.
St. James: Lecture by John Haynes Holmes, "Russia After the Revolution," 8.
Japan Society of Boston: Annual dinner, Hotel Vendome, 7.
Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants: November meeting, Parker House, 7:45.
Boston Congregational Church: Address, Rev. Ralph Harlow, Ford Hall, 5:30.
Special Libraries Association: Meeting, 10½ Beacon Street, 7:45.
Harvard Union: Seminary of Economics, "The Moderation of Cyclical Fluctuations in Business," Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, 7:45.
American Guild of Organists, New England Chapter: public recital, Arlington Street Church, 8.
Theaters
Boston Opera House—Cecile Sorel in "L'Aventuriere," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 8.
Park—"When Knighthood Was in Flower," (Film), 8:15.
Selwyn—"Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8:15.
St. James—"Shavings," 8:15.
Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.
Musical
Fine Arts Theater—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.
Radio
WGI (Medford Hills)—6:45, lecture, "The Work of a Leaf," Fred Dayton Lambert, A.M., Ph.D., Tufts College, 7, "Silent Night."
WJZ (Newark)—7, bedtime stories; 8:30, "Forecasting Business Conditions," by Alexander Hamilton Institute; 8:45, concert, Hilda Goodwin, soprano; 9:15, "Money and Other Commodities," by E. Kreiser, president New Jersey Bankers Association; Mayor Hylan's Concert by Police Band, City of New York.
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7, weekly survey of business conditions, by National Industrial Conference Board; 7:30, bedtime story; 8:30, concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.
WNAC (Boston)—"Silent Night."

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WORLD CONFERENCE IS TERMED VITAL TO ADVANCE DRY CAUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor which will force the next step in advance.

The greatest difficulties which the dry have to meet now in Europe he laid at the door of the governments, which are protecting the commercial liquor interests. He said:

With Spain asking France to convoke a diplomatic conference to organize for the defense of the wine industry, with Iceland compelling to admit wine at the expense of an embargo on her own shipments of fish, and with Estonia compelled to reduce her own grape-growing in order to insure a greater market there for other wine-exporting nations, the prohibitionists face great difficulties. However, northern Europe is ripe for prohibition.

Prohibition in central Europe is coming within the realm of possibility. The educational campaign in western and southern Europe is advancing. In spite of our difficulties we are confident of winning through the solidarity of working power which we know to be ours.

States to Stand Firm

America will stand firm, the Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, national chief templar of the International Order of Good Templars told the convention, because, "there are practically two to one members in the House, and over three to one in the United States Senate, who will vote against any proposition calling for repeal or serious modification of the Volstead Act." Dr. Dinwiddie told the audience that the United States dries are prepared to fight. He predicted the lessening of the attractions of private brewing and distilling, declared that the real strength of the situation lies in the fact that the sanction of the Government has been removed from the liquor traffic causing it to lose its quasi-respectability, and said that, while the two federal prohibition commissioners have given honest administration, there has been "gross malfeasance and outright venality and graft as well as downright incompetency among Government prohibition officials in many cases." He continued:

There is no danger to the prohibition movement in America. The natural reaction is no more than should naturally be expected. A 100 per cent enforcement of the prohibitory law is no more certain than would be the case with any other law, especially one where ordinary actions may be accomplished with ease.

What has been gained is the fixing by law of a standard of conduct which reaches the public violation, removes the open temptation to drink, makes it do right and more difficult to do wrong, and above all reserves the policy of the Government toward this great evil. Beyond this it is hazardous for the law to go.

Therein lies the field of public and private education. The home, the church, the schools, both Sunday and weekly, the motion pictures, and organizations of all kinds must be enlisted in the ideas of total abstinence in the present and succeeding generations if we are to get the best results from prohibition.

Nationalization Means Degradation

Describing his fifth visit of inspection to the Carlisle district under the experiment of liquor nationalization, the Rev. Wilson Stuart of London, England, said this visit further deepened his moral repugnance to a nationalized instrument making for degradation and drunkenness. Misery, crime and degradation could be seen in the "rehabilitated" public houses. He added:

Drunkenness convictions at Carlisle were higher than in two-thirds of the boroughs of England, showing the failure of so-called disinterested management. Philip Snowden resigned his position in connection with this nationalization scheme which he had formerly advocated, because of his disillusionment. The decrease in drunkenness at Carlisle since the war was afterward followed by an increase.

The decrease was caused by an exodus of hard-drinking men preceding the buying and ownership of the smoke houses in such spiritless Saturdays, which were introduced elsewhere without state purchase, and also the shortage of liquor, but now owing to the lure of the model taverns, the smoke shops and billiard tables in the open bars, more liquor is being sold at Carlisle than ever before.

Tarina Prasad Sinha, Benares, India, one of the two joint secretaries of the National League for the prohibition of the drink and drug traffic in India, said the drink traffic is growing to alarming proportions in his country. In 1900 the drink bill was 60,000,000 rupees while in 1919 it was 173,000,000 rupees. India today he termed one of the most intemperate countries in the world. The enactment of national prohibition in America has given us new heart in India, he said.

There have been two conferences today, one preceding the morning session on ways and means of obtaining action through government officials for the enforcement of law; the other this noon took up the ways and means of assuring co-operation in the prohibition movement among religious organizations. This afternoon the Rev. Gifford Gordon of Melbourne, Australia, presented the results of his survey of prohibition in the United States, which have already been printed in The Christian Science Monitor.

Publicity Advocated

"My experience has proved to me that the biggest need in the prohibition campaign today is to put into the hands of the people the results already achieved by the abolition of liquor," declared Dr. Gordon. He said he was leaving Toronto for Winnipeg and that he would make a study of the system of Government control of the liquor traffic now in force in British Columbia, before sailing early in the new year for Australia.

That the world movement against alcoholism is a missionary enterprise, and one of the most far-reaching undertakings of our times, was the statement of Prof. Henry Beach Carré of Nashville, Tenn. "The assistance which the citizens of one country may render to another in the solution of the liquor problem," he said, "is limited by international law and the com-

ity of nations." He continued:

Is so far as legislation can accomplish it the liquor traffic in the United States has been exterminated. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the largest vote ever given to any amendment. The greatest piece of missionary work dry forces of America can do is to make successful prohibition in America. We must demonstrate to the nations across the seas that America without saloons is infinitely better off than with them. To counteract misleading reports regarding prohibition in America the dry forces must make public the world over the full story of liquor free America.

Alcoholism knows no race, no color, no fatherland. Its wreckage stretches from the ice fields of the Eskimo to the jungles of the Hottentot. This absence of provincialism gives to the movement a missionary appeal.

PACIFIC ROADS CONTEST BEGINS

States Lined Up Against Each Other on Dissolution of the Two Companies

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Separation of the Southern Pacific company from the Central Pacific Railroad, was urged before the Interstate Commerce Commission today by Frank W. Mondell, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, who declared that not only his home state of Wyoming would benefit by such a divorce, but the entire country.

Hearings on the application of the Southern Pacific for right to temporary lease of the Central Pacific, have resolved into a contest between several states which would be affected by any change in the present arrangement. States which would benefit by the Union Pacific system taking over the Central, or by any weakening of the Southern, are urging the separation, while other states that would lose service through a change of operations are as eager in their support of the merger.

"In view of the Supreme Court decision," said Mr. Mondell, "there should be no question whatever of law and public interest of having these two lines completely severed and separated, not only in ownership, but in management and operation."

"Unfriendly management of the Central Pacific would lose a large part of the present tonnage and business to Wyoming. It might become a second under a friendly management," Mr. Mondell said the Central Pacific would branch out and extend its operations in Wyoming. He admitted under examination of the Southern Pacific counsel that he was not familiar with freight rates in Wyoming.

George E. Erb, president of the Public Utilities Commission of Idaho, appearing in favor of dissolution, expressed the view that if the Union Pacific eventually got control of the Central, there would result better service for his State, with more business passing through it, and lower rates to the public as a result of the increased volume of traffic.

Another speaker in favor of dissolution was Claude L. Draper, chairman of the Public Service Commission of Wyoming.

J. F. Shaughnessy, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, presented statements by Gov. Emmet D. Boyle and Attorney-General Leonard B. Fowler of that State in favor of the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific merger. A batch of 46 petitions from chambers of commerce and other trade organizations supporting this stand, was also presented. There were some organizations neutral or opposed to the merger, he testified.

Mr. Shaughnessy's testimony was that a change in the ownership and operation of the two roads would result in less service to shippers of his State; that the Central Pacific would rapidly deteriorate as an unattached road, and he saw no advantage to Nevada in having the Central Pacific divorced from the Southern, to be later absorbed by the Union Pacific.

POLICE EXECUTIVE INVITES PASTOR TO TAKE HIS POSITION

OSSINING, Nov. 27.—W. H. Jackson, police commissioner, has invited the Rev. Henry Grattan Dockrell, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to take his job. In a letter to that minister he stated that the bootleggers have the upper hand.

"I own up to being beaten," he said. "As far as I am concerned you can have the job. Every court in the land seems to be throwing a protecting arm about the saloon keeper."

He offered to provide a police escort for the Rev. Mr. Dockrell on an inspection trip of the places where liquor is sold.

CANADIAN HOTEL MEN PRAISED

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 20.—Praising the hotel keepers of Ontario for the manner in which they were observing the Ontario Temperance Act, W. E. Raney, the Attorney-General of Ontario, at a dinner given recently by the Ontario Chapter of the Greeters Association of America, said that the hotel business of the Province should receive the sympathy and encouragement of the public and law makers. Less than 1 per cent of the convictions for violation of the Ontario Temperance Act had been registered against hotel men of Ontario.

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PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS GAINING STRENGTH SAY JUDGES

Attitude of Courts Is Growing More Severe Toward Men Making Sales of Moonshine Liquor

That prohibition in Massachusetts is progressing, jugged figures to the contrary notwithstanding, and that a strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is as much a part of their duty as that of insisting upon compliance with any other provision of the constitution of the United States which they are sworn to uphold, is declared authoritatively to be the belief of many judges of the municipal and district courts of Massachusetts.

Figures taken from the annual report of the Roxbury district court for the year ending Sept. 30, last, and berated as showing that the number of complaints for drunkenness this year and last were increasing over previous years, even pre-prohibition days, were limited to compliance from the returns of the last two years. These years, it is true, do show a slight increase in complaints for drunkenness but in comparison with the figures given for the years before prohibition went into effect show great diminution in drunkenness since the liquor business has been outlawed by the Constitution.

Courts Take Strong Attitude

A striking illustration of the attitude of the bench of first resort to the Eighteenth Amendment, is afforded by Judge Malcolm E. Sturtevant of the Somerville District Court, who told attorneys for "men found guilty of making 'moonshine': 'I hope to stop these sales in this district. Through this court I propose to do my part toward a realization of this hope. I suggest that you advise your clients not to sell any more liquor in Somerville, because they cannot get away with it in this court.'

Examination of the figures given in the last annual report of the Roxbury district of the Boston Municipal Court and comparison with those of several years previous and before prohibition came into vogue, show that instead of drunkenness showing an increase, appearances in court on this charge show marked diminution. The district judges, the State over, as a rule, are quite convinced that prohibition is working out well, especially for the man of little means. It is declared that many judges who at first were doubtful as to the wisdom of the Eighteenth Amendment, have seen the beneficial effects on the homes of poorer citizens and as a result have changed their views.

Judges Seek Source of Supply

The judges of the Boston district courts as well as those sitting in the district benches in other cities and towns of Massachusetts have made it a practice to question men who have been intoxicated and who have come before them as to where they got their liquor. It is declared that very general all such inquiries have been attended by unsatisfactory results. The men coming before them have either denied they knew from whom they bought liquor or have given unreliable information.

It is declared to be the policy of the district court bench to take punishment more stringently upon those who are illegally selling liquor than upon the ordinary intoxicated individual. In many cases, it is said, the courts have turned cases over to the police for investigation. In Boston it is said that the local police force is determined, despite the failure of the referendum for a State enforcement code to pass, to uphold the law.

It is remarked emphatically by men who are in constant attendance upon the local municipal courts that under prohibition there has been a marked decline in the number of younger men haled in for drunkenness and, strange as it may seem, there has been a diminution in the number of the former habitual prisoners before the court for the same offense. It is said that the men now brought before the judges are commonly those of from 30 to 50 years.

In the recently published figures of the Roxbury court the statement was made that for the year just ended 14,633 arrests had been made as compared with 14,206 for the year previous. This was given as an increase of 477 over all previous records.

An unwarranted and misleading conclusion made from the report said: "The largest number of complaints was for drunkenness of which there were a total of 5743, as against 4423 for last year, making the largest number of such complaints ever to come to this court, even before prohibition became effective."

Error of Statement Shown

Searching back in the records of the Roxbury District Court no further than the year 1916, the error of the foregoing statement is shown for the total number of arrests for drunkenness in the Roxbury District Court for 1916 was 6417, while in 1917 the total number of cases of drunkenness before the same court was 6402.

Experts who have examined, not only the records of the Roxbury court but those of the entire State, assert that the apparent increase in the total number of criminal cases before the judges is not due to an increase in drunkenness, but to the greater number of apprehensions for all sorts of offenses in automobile driving as well as infractions of traffic regulations in general, ranging from the most trivial technicality to really serious matters. Statistics showing the number of

men appearing before the district judges on charges of drunkenness must be analyzed if the real situation is to be fairly understood. It must be remembered that in 1920 the district judges very generally asked the probation officers to refrain from granting so many releases on probation as had been the practice. The change in regulation brought thousands of men charged with intoxication into court who, otherwise, would never have appeared there.

As has been said, the result of this somewhat concerted move on the part of district court judges to find from examination of prisoners the sources of this illegal liquor supply was extremely meager, so much so, in fact, that the probation officers in 1921 resumed to a large extent the custom of releasing first and second offenders arrested for drunkenness.

Many Were Released

In 1920, the first entire year of prohibition, the Roxbury court record shows that 2120 arrests for drunkenness were made, that 393 were released on probation, or a percentage of 18.5. In 1921 there were 4398 arrests for intoxication, while the probation officers released 1499, or 33.6 per cent of the total. In 1922, up to Sept. 30, the end of the year of record, there were 5722 arrests on the charge of drunkenness. Of this number 2240 were released on probation, or 39.1 per cent.

Interesting in this connection as showing the similarity of conditions and the trend of arrests in the entire State for drunkenness. In 1915 there were 93,350 arrests in Massachusetts on the charge of drunkenness. In 1916 the figure climbed to 102,550. In 1917, before the country was fully engaged in the war, the figures mounted to 112,213. Then in 1918, when the war had gripped the United States and engaged all the attention of the people, the numbers arrested for drunkenness fell to 91,646. In 1919, war-time prohibition coming in on July 1, the arrests further declined in the State to 77,925. The full effects of the war and of the entire year of prohibition, or 1920, are figures showing the decline of intoxication cases to 35,463. A slight increase in 1921 to 57,715 is revealed in the annual state reports, while for the year ending Sept. 30 the arrests for drunkenness are given as 73,785.

Herbert C. Parsons, deputy commissioner on probation, thus accounts for what he styles the "apparent" increase in drunkenness in the past two years: "There are two obvious facts about the arrests for drunkenness in the State and in Boston alone now, as compared with what they were before the dawn of prohibition.

Two Observable Facts

"The first fact is that the man who is intoxicated today is obviously so. The sort of stuff sold is the kind that makes of the drinker an object of observation. Such a man is conspicuously drunk. He cannot but draw attention on the streets where intoxicated men are few. In the days before prohibition, intoxication was so common that a large proportion of drunken men passed practically unobserved.

"The second fact is that the police officers today arrest the drunken men. It was the common practice of policemen before prohibition to refuse to see the intoxicated or if they did so actually to help them on their way homeward. They extended to them a fine courtesy which is not good police form today. Today one of the reasons for the added number of arrests for drunkenness is the desire of policemen to make records for efficiency. The man who was drunk in the days before prohibition was often so because of the many and varied inducements to get in that condition. The 'drunk' of that day was the material fruitage of the system in vogue.

Better Probation Records

"The result is a statistical showing for drunkenness that is not at all accurate as a showing of the relative extent of the practice as a fact. The statistical showing lacks accuracy or any approach to accuracy as to the actual extent of intoxication in the community. In the probation office we feel the bettered conditions. The undoubted decline in the extent of intoxication has relieved the probation officers of much of the work he formerly did among the men commonly called 'drunks.' Today the probation officers have more time for constructive work in the homes and there they have seen the bettered conditions arising from prohibition. The fact that there are fewer delinquent children since prohibition went into effect is a highly significant fact.

"The increase of non-support cases in the domestic relations sessions of our courts are easily explainable. Formerly men who drank to excess had no money as a rule and there was no object in a wife's going to court for redress. Today when there is less

drinking more men have money and such non-support cases are now based on the probability of some tangible result.

"Statistics and observation show as well that since prohibition came in there have been fewer assaults, robberies and other crimes usually associated in the past with intoxication."

SERUM FALLACIES TOLD TO STUDENTS

Medical Liberty League Leader Addresses a Group of Osteopaths

Fallacies of serum therapy, particularly the practice of vaccination and the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin treatment of diphtheria, were explained to a group of osteopathic students at the University of Massachusetts today by Henry D. Nunn, manager of the Medical Liberty League. Since it has been established by law, vaccination has in all probability killed more people than smallpox, which it seeks to prevent, he stated. Smallpox, on the other hand, which so many are inoculated against, has become almost negligible in Massachusetts within recent years, and the practice of vaccination is only kept alive through the efforts of powerful medical conspirators, it was pointed out.

In his address to the students, Mr. Nunn said, in part: It is right that laws should restrain the activities of abnormal people, and prevent them from doing injury to others; but there is no justification for laws which give one medical school the right to do something affirmative to the average normal, healthy citizen. That is what has been done by the laws which establish vaccination as a prerequisite to school attendance in Massachusetts, and what the conspiracy of public health maniacs who seek to make the Schick test compulsory would further.

Both Political Issues

Mr. Nunn explained that his seeming temerity as a layman in talking before a medical gathering upon the subject of medicine was due to the fact that both vaccination and the Schick test have become political issues, upon which all citizens are duty bound to have an opinion. He quoted Dr. Elj G. Jones of the so-called "regular" school of medicine, who had declared that "there are 35,000,000 people in the United States who depend upon some form of drugless healing when they are sick." It is the purpose of the Medical Liberty League, he said, to attempt an organization of as many of this large minority of the population as possible to resist the encroachment of medical domination. "It is always difficult, however, to repeat or modify a law which has been the sanction of custom, no matter how much such a law violates conscience and common sense," he said.

Mr. Nunn outlined the development of vaccination from the original form in Arabia many years ago to the discovery of Dr. Jenner in England, and the gradual changes that have taken place since that time. What vaccination really is, he asserted, has never been defined, and the Legislature of this State has some five times refused to pass a law which would guarantee the purity of state-made vaccine virus.

The Schick Test

In speaking of the Schick test, he said:

The Schick test is a practice which has no set the sanction of law, but it is being advocated and promoted by state and local health and school authorities, almost entirely at public expense, and the people in general are very likely to assume that the practice is a legal requirement. The literature used by state and local boards of health is calculated to impress the great majority of parents with the idea that the Schick test is a legal requirement. The methods used in the Schick test campaign are not only reprehensible in themselves, but it is virtually admitted by the leading advocates of the process that it is not being carried on in the schools primarily for the school children, but very largely as sheer propaganda, since it is admitted that more than 80 per cent of children of school age are naturally immune to diphtheria.

The question was asked by a student if it were not true that it is necessary for parents to sign a statement that the State will not be prosecuted in case of bad results from the Schick test, before it is given. Mr. Nunn said this is not so, but it is necessary for parents to sign a statement of permission to have the test performed. Under the present laws, he said, it is practically impossible to bring action against the State, no matter what the result of the test, in spite of the fact that it had frequently been fatal.

DRY DOCK PROPOSED

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Construction of a dry dock at Burnt Island, Scotland, is proposed, to cost £25,000.

BAVARIAN FASCISM GAINS IN STRENGTH

Government Sees No Objection to National Socialist Party—Anti-Semetic Rife

MUNICH, Bavaria, Nov. 27. (By The Associated Press).—The Fascist movement in Bavaria, with the aid of anti-Semitism, is gathering strength daily. The Socialists brand the present conditions as anarchical, and for the last week have maintained a steady fire at the new Government in the Diet, with the object of forcing definite steps against the Nationalistic agitation.

Meanwhile, Herr Hitler, the Fascist leader, is going about preaching his doctrines. He was receiving an ovation from several thousand persons in the streets of the capital at the same time that the Premier, Herr von Knilling's ministers were busy in the Diet explaining why the movement of the National Socialists had not been suppressed.

The Government has steadfastly maintained that it finds the National Socialist Party unobjectionable as a faction, and is inclined to take no action against it so long as public safety and order are not actually disturbed. Herr Hitler's success can be easily understood as he parades primarily under the anti-Semitic banner which is attractive to many outside the ranks of his party. Bavaria at present is steeped in animosity to the Jews, and this feeling constantly crops up in conversation in the public thoroughfares, on the trains and similar places. Much of the antagonism is noticeably directed, however, not against the resident Jews, but against those coming here from outside.

BRITISH OIL IMPORTS
LONDON, Nov. 25.—Oil imports into the United Kingdom for the week ended Nov. 20 totaled 24,000,000 imperial gallons.

"Right Goods at Right Prices"

Mostell Grape Juice
Imported from Spain.
TINTO (ruby red) bottle, \$1.00
DOZEN, \$11.00
BLANCO (light) bottle, \$1.00
DOZEN, \$11.00
Mixed Nuts
All 1922 crop.....lb. 33¢
We use California Budded or Jumbo Concord Walnuts, California Soft-Shell Almonds, Jumbo Washed Cashews and Long Naples Filberts.
New Crop Persian Dates
Lb., 13¢; 2 lbs., 25¢
Figs from Smyrna
Layer, lb., 50¢ and 55¢
Layer, small boxes, each 45¢
Puffed, fancy, large, lb., 60¢
Puffed, fancy, large, 2½ lb., per lb., \$1.45
Puffed, fancy, large, 2½ lb., per lb., \$1.45
Regent, 15-oz. glass, 65¢
Malaga Cluster Raisins
New crop, in 1-lb. pkgs., 50¢, 55¢, 60¢
CRANBERRIES from Cape Cod, 15 lbs. 25¢
SWEET POTATOES, Eastern Shore, 15 lbs. 25¢

ASSORTED FRUITS
Pure Candies and Delicious Jams arranged in attractive boxes or baskets make an appropriate Thanksgiving gift.
PRICES 25¢ AND UPWARDS

PLUM PUDDING, from our ovens:
Small45¢
Medium50¢
Large\$1.30
MINCE PIE, Small,30¢
Large40¢
SQUASH PIE, Small,30¢
Large40¢
COON CHEESE, sharp and snappylb. 47¢
STILTON CHEESE, Royal Bluelb. \$1.10

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Offer, beginning Dec. 1, an unusual opportunity to secure

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Household Furnishings and Decorations
At Greatly Reduced Prices

"TIGER" REJECTS PLEA TO SOFTEN TONE OF HIS TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

about the development of the official American attitude toward the Lausanne Conference, but he parried them all.

M. Clemenceau began the one-day interval in New York between his return from the Yale-Harvard football game and the departure for Chicago, with an achievement of the remarkable. The private car in which he spent the night pulled into the Pennsylvania Station shortly after 2 o'clock Sunday, and, despite the unavoidable clamor of the big station, the Tiger slept extremely late for him. It was nearly 6 o'clock before he awoke and demanded the conventional onion soup and boiled eggs.

Early callers at the private car were Miss Anne Morgan, chairman of the American Committee for the Deaf, and Mrs. Norman Dike. M. Clemenceau received them with profuse apologies for the inconvenient location of the car—which was shunted off to a siding in the station—and for an hour chatted with his guests.

Late in the afternoon, M. Clemenceau, unheralded, stepped from an automobile at the tomb of Ulysses S. Grant on Riverside Drive. Almost unnoticed at first, the party entered the edifice and the former Premier of France stood uncovered while a wreath was placed on the tomb. By the time the crowds about Riverside Drive had noted the distinguished visitor and followed him. As played as any boy, M. Clemenceau later wandered around the aquarium at the Battery, for an hour. He insisted on seeing every variety of fish on display, and had a humorous word or two to say about nearly all of them.

"Can you tell a fish from a zebra?" he asked of Stephen Bonsai, who is conducting the tour.

"There's the zebra," M. Clemenceau noted a minute later, when he came to the tank where the striped perch are shown, "you see he has striped sides."

The trip left the Tiger in high spirits. He returned with his party to the private car shortly before the hour scheduled for departure, and demanded food.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Turkish representative here yesterday issued a statement saying he was authorized to deny in a most formal manner reports that a treaty exists between Germany and Turkey. It is pointed out in the statement that many such reports were in circulation. Special reference is made to a statement made by M. Clemenceau in a speech in the United States, in which the former French Premier is quoted as saying that Turkey would aid Germany in a new war that was in preparation.

RAIL MONOPOLY TAXES COAL USER WITH HIGH RATES

(Continued from Page 1)

shows that the rates of this commodity were established by the carriers, and clearly it was so done for the purpose of eliminating the independent output.

Reviewing the whole series of transactions, they were merely parts of a plan to publish in tariff form rates which were excessive and which presented a barrier against the successful shipping by the small shipper, the independent operator, and then, by methods which in effect were secret, to reduce those published rates on the shipment of the coal company that had railroad affiliations.

Considering this strong denunciation, the final reduction ordered came, says the Anthracite Coal Consumers Association, Inc., New York (1922), as a surprise to those interested in the matter. A very liberal rate for the 155-mile haul, this group representing the public assets, would have been \$1 a ton, which would have allowed the railroad companies a margin of almost 100 per cent. But the public at the time was absorbed in the Great War, and the carriers were left to enjoy a margin of 93 cents a ton for every ton of coal carried to tidewater. They carried millions of tons. That was in 1915.

During the war other railroads without the anthracite carriers' rich source of revenue, neared a breakdown, and appealed for higher rates, which were granted. They were granted to the roads of the whole country. By 1921, instead of \$1.45 a ton to deliver, anthracite was being carried by the seven railroads for \$2.61 a ton for the trip, or in other words, 17 mills a ton-mile.

Maximum Tonnage Possible
The Commission in 1915 had brought out two important facts. One was that "through rates to New England (and other points) are influenced to a large extent by the rates to tidewater reshipment." If the first rates are too high the latter rates will be likely to vary in proportion.

Secondly, it was said "anthracite coal is a low grade commodity which is transported in vast quantities in trains of maximum tonnage. The tonnage loaded in each car is much greater than that attained in loading most other classes of traffic, excepting bituminous coal and ore. These conditions tend to lower operating costs."

The anthracite railroad companies asserted in 1921 their costs had been about doubled. That would make the costs instead of 2.3 mills per ton-mile, as figured by the Commission, somewhat over 6.6 per ton-mile.

Comparison of these recent anthracite rates charged to New York with figures from the Interstate Commerce Commission (1921) on 18½ Class One roads, with upwards of 233,000 miles of line, in the first seven months of 1921, show that the average return on all traffic, from highest to lowest, for a distance of 187 miles, was only 12.75 mills per ton mile. The following table gives the figures:

Ave. Rate	Dis. 1 ton
12.75	1 mile
12.75	1 mile
12.75	1 mile

Anthracite coal to New York 155 17

All traffic on 187 Class 1 roads 187 12.75
All traffic from Pocahontas region (5000 miles) 239 7.66

*Low rate due to large proportion of soft coal carried.

Conclusions Drawn

The railroad coal companies asserted that their expenses had doubled since 1915, so that instead of 2.3 for costs they were 6.6 mills a ton mile. This is compared with an actual charge of 17 mills per ton mile. There seems to be one conclusion to be gathered from these statistics. The Coal Consumers' Association has put it in these words:

"The only reasonable deduction to be drawn is that the rate to tidewater is based upon considerations having to do with commercial rather than transportation features of marketing this product. The directors of this association and its general council have considered these matters in detail and they endorse the conclusion that the freight rate on anthracite coal to tidewater, New York, is at least double what it should be."

It is one of the planks of this association "to reduce the present exorbitant freight rate on anthracite coal from \$2.61 a ton to not to exceed \$1.30 a ton, thereby effecting a saving of \$1.30 a ton to the consumer."

The railroads have let only a partial profit appear from the production of coal on the mining companies' terms. The profits of the industry have appeared almost together in the dividends, reserves and bond interest of the seven anthracite railroads—and in recent days also in the dividends of certain coal sales companies whose stock is owned by the stockholders of the railroads.

Excessive transport rates with coal company losses have seemed to justify high prices. The high transport rates have allowed the railroad companies to pay dividends far in advance of those of other railroads in the country and made it difficult to charge the coal industry with profiteering.

Board Divides Labors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Progress in organizing its fact-finding staff, is reported by the Federal Coal Commission.

David L. Wing of Washington will be economist in charge of obtaining production costs. Studies of wages, earnings and wage contracts will be directed by Joseph H. Willets of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Living conditions and costs in mining communities will be investigated in the field under direction of Miss M. L. Obenauer, former special investigator for the Bureau of Labor. Labor facts will be directly under the supervision of Samuel Alscher and Charles P. Neill, commissioner, while Thomas R. Marshall and Edward T. Devine will collect economic data, and study of engineering facts will be under the direction of Clark Howell and George Otis Smith. C. E. Leshner of New York, editor of Coal Age, is in charge of engineering studies relating to the production, transportation and distribution of coal. G. A. Allen of Salt Lake City of the mining engineers' staff of the Bureau of Mines, will make a field study of waste in coal mining, one of the topics specifically mentioned in the act establishing the commission.

BRITISH ASSAILED IN SUBSIDY FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

corporations to do our work. He may not realize it, but that is the fact just the same."

British Embassy Denies

Trying to Defeat Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Debate on the ship subsidy bill is about to begin in Congress and may be expected to be voluminous and at times acrimonious, as both sides are primed with facts, figures, and arguments, and propaganda for and against the policy embodied in the bill has been circulating in increasing volume within the last few days.

A charge was made by a news service here yesterday that the British Embassy had been implicated in a far-reaching campaign of Great Britain to defeat the measure. This brought forward a prompt denial of the assertion that "the British Government is carrying on a propaganda for the purpose of influencing the American Congress and people with regard to the measures under discussion relating to the American Merchant Marine."

The news service making the charge reproduced what purported to be an affidavit by a certain Matthew Quay Glaser, described as an editor and vice-president of the Masonic Review, stating that he was offered \$12,000 to publish British propaganda by S. C. Lawrence, vice-consul and commercial attaché of the British Embassy, Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, conferred with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, after the publication of the article and issued a statement in which it was said that no one in the British Embassy had ever heard of Mr. Glaser or the Masonic Review.

Mr. Glaser is not known in Masonic circles but it is recalled that he came to Washington last year with the Masonic clubs. Mr. Lawrence, it was stated, the Embassy has never had anything to do with shipping or advertising matters and nothing in his line of duty could have led him to make any such offer as charged.

ATLANTIC PASSENGER RATES TO BE REDUCED.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 27. (By The Associated Press).—Sharp reductions in first and second class passenger rates on vessels plying North Atlantic waters are to be announced soon, this step having been agreed upon at a conference of North Atlantic steamship companies which has just ended here.

Although the proceedings were secret, it is known that lower fares were adopted in the hope of stimulating American touring to Europe, which showed a considerable decline last season.

MESOPOTAMIA NOW BEFORE LAUSANNE PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Child, chief American spokesman at the conference, with his demand for the open door, and equal economic opportunities for all nations in the Near East. It is generally considered that this was aimed principally at the privileged position obtained by France under the Angora Treaty and the division of interests in the Mosul oil fields. In any case, there is likely to be a big contest over oil, since the Turks themselves are now demanding a share in the product, which will probably be the price demanded for acceptance of the Mesopotamian frontier.

Turks' Position Enigmatical

It may be suggested in some quarters that Mr. Child's intervention at the present juncture was premature, but the fact has to be faced that the Lausanne conference represents a return to old diplomacy. If durable agreements are reached it will doubtless now be through the process of bargaining and bartering which may commence at any moment, if in fact it has not commenced already. Hence it was good policy to make the position perfectly clear at the outset.

The attitude of the Turks is distinctly enigmatical. Ismet is a placid, smiling Oriental, who has forsaken the orthodox Ottoman headgear for a European top hat, and whose demeanor resembles that of a man who does not want to hear. Although he has several times been informed that the Allies will not entertain a plebiscite in western Thrace, he continues amiably to insist upon its desirability; similarly he meets every announcement that the conference has decided in favor of Turkey's frontier of 1915 with the calm avowal that she desires that of 1913. In any case it is obvious that the Turkish delegates possess no executive authority, and that the decisions will be taken not in Lausanne but in the wilds of Angora.

Quite the most outstanding figure is Lord Curzon. He has assumed an air of unwonted geniality since British foreign affairs reverted to his keeping, and here at Lausanne he has proved himself an indefatigable worker and an admirable diplomatist—a veritable apostle of Entente solidarity—which his tact and ability as chairman of the political commission has impressed all concerned. Though handicapped by a reputation for austerity and sternness, he seems suddenly to have developed a tactfulness that has made him persona grata with all the delegations, even the Turks regarding him as a fitting object of their confidence.

This week will see decisions in problems more difficult of solution. Today consideration of the thorny question of the Mesopotamian frontier begins, while Tuesday should see the arrival of the Russians when the future régime of the Dardanelles will come up for review. The Bolsheviks are credited with the intention of forcing the Turks to insist upon a settlement in accordance with the terms of the national pact. That may split western Europe, but it may equally result in a breach between Angora and Moscow. Russia's foreign policy has changed little with the new régime and its present maneuvers more than suggest a desire to renege the Ottoman in possession of the waterway, until such time as Russia is ready to seize it herself.

Americans Not to Have

Dealing With Soviets

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The State Department has considered the probability of the American representatives at Lausanne being approached by M. Tschirner, Soviet Russia's Foreign Minister, with new proposals for the re-establishment of relations between the United States and Russia. It is understood that the Secretary of State is willing now, as he was several months ago, to send American investigators to Russia to report on economic conditions, but that he has advanced no further toward the resumption of diplomatic relations. Neither is he prepared to approve of a Russian mission to this country.

It is recognized that Russia's importance is enhanced and that her relative position may be changed by the development of events at Lausanne, where Russia is occupying a conspicuous position. The American representatives were sent to Lausanne to have any dealings with the Soviet delegates, but it is indicated here that the United States is willing to learn whether the Soviet Government has made progress in what Mr. Hughes formerly termed "performance" rather than promises.

The Lausanne Conference will bring American and Soviet Russian diplomats more closely together than at any time since the peace conference at Paris. It is possible that American and Russian attitudes will coincide more frequently than they will diverge. This, according to some authorities here, may be occasioned by the limited participation by Russia in the conference. However, it is expected that the atmosphere will be favorable to informal conversations between the American and Russian representatives. The Russian Government is aware that Mr. Hughes is determined not to deviate from the principles laid down in his Riga note, that he will accept no evidence concerning the fulfillment of his conditions except such as may be furnished by disinterested observers appointed by this Government, and that until Russia changes her policy toward the United States she will be unable to attract American investments.

The value of the Chang-Chun conference between the Moscow-Chita régimes and Japan, the object of which was primarily to conclude a trade agreement is not taken as an indication of the fate of Russo-American exchanges if investigators sent to Russia by this Government should find that economic conditions should warrant the conclusion of a trade agreement between the United States and Russia. The Chang-Chun conference split upon Japan's refusal to evacuate Russian Sakhalin, the Russians

Near East Relief Sends Big Sum to the Orient

By The Associated Press

APPROXIMATELY \$2,700,000 has been sent by 20,000 Armenians, Greeks and other nationalities in this country to relatives in the Near East through the individual relief department of the Near East Relief in the last five years, according to a report by Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of the organization.

The largest amount was sent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, in which 2688 persons sent a total of \$568,751.95. This was before the immigration ban, and much of the sum represented money sent for travel expenses to America, the report shows.

being disinclined to negotiate on any other terms.

Meanwhile the Far Eastern Republic, which is the eastern arm of the Soviet Government at Moscow, has appeared to the United States and other governments which participated in the Washington Conference, to take cognizance of the continued military occupation and exclusive commercial exploitation by Japan of Sakhalin, territory belonging to Russia.

FRANCE DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF ORIENT

Press Asserts the United States
Takes No Risks Yet Demands
Participation in Enterprises

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Some of the French papers, notably the Temps, are making the most of the American statement reiterating the United States' insistence on the open door in Turkey and appear to find a special application in it to Mosul oil. They go so far as to suggest that the San Remo Treaty, by which France was to share to the extent of 25 per cent in the petroleum profits, might with advantage be renounced.

Sections of Frenchmen are fond of taking up an attitude of approval of America, whenever it is supposed that there is some conflict between America and England. Even France's share may be sacrificed in support of the policy of the open door.

Naturally Russia and Turkey are only too happy to have free bidding by all nations for any concessions which may be going. Concessions do not imply territorial losses. Obviously America's intervention changes the atmosphere.

Attitude of America

It would be folly not to recognize that from a European viewpoint America lays itself open to the retort that its doctrine as presented claims for it all the advantages without the disadvantages. It is not the responsibility that the British, for example, have shouldered in Turkey. The United States will take no risks, will give no help, loudly advertises its detachment from the political life of Europe and yet demands a share in any economic enterprises. Such is comment here.

For example the Journal des Débats, with strong American sentiments, sums up the argument: "We intend to take no responsibility, make no sacrifices, but we reserve to ourselves the same advantages as the states that take the risk. Since the signature to the armistice agreement at Mudros numerous business agents wearing Anatolian to conclude business deals. The American delegation might occupy itself at Lausanne with other things than the interests of the petroleum merchants. While the public talk is of peace and civilization, as a fact it is the oil fields that are in dispute."

Withdrawal Favored

The Petit Journal pointedly says: "On the Bosphorus as on the Rhine, the Washington Government declines responsibility. Before Constantinople its cruisers have orders not to fire and at Lausanne its observers have orders not to sign."

There is a good deal of this forcible argument today and in European eyes the ambiguous position of America presents anomalies which arouse accusations of egotism. The difficult situation of America is not understood. Clearly, in refusing to be involved in the European tangle America did not renounce all its rights, but apparently general opinion is that the withdrawal should be complete.

TRAFFIC SURVEY BEGUN

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence).—City officials and members of the Detroit Board of Commerce, together with the judges of Recorder's Court, where traffic violations are handled, are faced with the double task of trying to evolve a rapid transit system for Detroit and provide more stringent laws against reckless driving. The Board of Commerce has a committee of 50 at work on the transit plans, and the City Council has provided \$50,000 for a preliminary survey of the city's needs.

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SHRINES' TROUBLES IN INDIA ARRANGED

Akalis May Cut Wood on Property—Bad Characters' Legislation—Floods Inquiry

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.—It was announced at a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, which for several weeks has been debating the question of the Sikh disturbances at the shrine Garuka Bagh and the arrests which followed, that an acceptable compromise had been reached. The Akalis, who represent the protestant-sikhs, have come to an understanding with the mahants, who are the protectors of the shrines and the guardians of the rich shrine lands, whereby the Akalis will be permitted to cut and sell wood from the extensive lands of Garuka Bagh, although the land had been already leased to a tenant by the mahants. The police, which were placed at the shrine to prevent Akalis from trespassing, have been withdrawn and this question, which has disturbed this territory for some time, appears to be settled.

Government Forced Bill Through

The Mahant has leased the land to a tenant who is willing to permit the Akalis to cut wood on the property. The arrests of the Akalis have therefore ceased.

After prolonged discussions extending almost over years, distinguished only by the Sikh members always refusing the measure which was in front of them, and expressing a preference for some previous measure which they had rejected at the time, the Government forced a bill for the reform of the shrines through the Council by 40 votes to 31. All the Hindu and Sikh members, one Indian Christian and three Muhammadans voted against the bill.

Control of Violent Characters

All the Muhammadan and all the official members of the council accepted two who were neutral, voted for the bill. Lala Harkishanlal, Minister of Agriculture, was one of the official members who was neutral.

A bill for the control and removal of violent and bad characters in Calcutta was before the Bengal Council. The Government, in introducing the bill, affirmed that since 1914 Calcutta had suffered a considerable invasion of these men, the narrow streets of the northern suburbs assisting the nefarious character of their operations. The increase of European police sergeants would not meet the case. The Marwari Association has repeatedly petitioned the Government on the matter and the bill recommending deportation on the certificate of the commissioner of police was submitted in consequence of these petitions. The police is not really in sufficient numbers to deal with the evil in the ordinary way.

Vacillating Indian Opinion

Now, however, the Marwari Association, in the manner which is characteristic of Indian opinion, is inclined to vacillate and to complain that the deportation powers are dangerous, and liable to be used by the Government against their political opponents. The association calls for the appointment of a small representative committee to assist the police commissioner. The latter has, however, for many years used similar powers, regarding undesirable foreigners without any complaint, while even under the proposed bill, his report must be scrutinized by the Government.

The first subject which was discussed by the Bengal council was the recent floods. The belief is most strongly held that the Bengal railway embankment through the very flat, marshy area is responsible for the floods by causing the stoppage of flood water through the insufficiency of the culverts in the railways. Much excited rhetoric was poured both over this issue which is eminently a subject for experts. Eighteen resolutions were submitted, and one was carried by 45 votes to 5, which called for the appointment of the strongest committee possible of official and non-official experts.

It has been announced that the place of the retiring law member, Dr. Saprui, which occurs at the beginning of 1923, will be filled by Sir Muhammad Shafi, the present education member, who in turn will be temporarily succeeded by Mr. Chatterjee, an Indian civil servant. The Education portfolio in the government of India may be abolished under the retrenchment schemes.

The important Sikh shrine at Garuka Bagh came into prominence

recently as a result of serious clashes which took place there between the mahants, who are the traditional keepers of Sikh shrines, and the akalis, who have set for themselves the task of reforming the organization. The Sikh movement, which began with a little band of reforming Hindus in the early part of the sixteenth century, marked a revolt against the degrading customs which had crept into Hinduism and was distinctly religious in character.

In modern times the Sikhs have been known, chiefly, as stalwart soldiers having only indirect religious interests. Recently, however, a revival of the Sikh movement has occurred which has grown, largely, out of the unrest in the Punjab, where Sikh power is predominant. The new movement is both religious and political.

The religious origin of the present movement concerns the shrines which are the centers of Sikhism and are said to contribute revenues to these shrines have greatly appreciated in value in recent years and with increasing wealth the mahants have grown increasingly slothful. The akalis, who lead in this new movement of protest, profess to be interested in the reform and restoration of vigor which marked its earlier history.

Politically, the Sikhs are preparing themselves to assume the government of the Punjab when the British control weakens—a development which they look for in the near future. In line with this purpose the akalis, in defiance of the law, have armed themselves heavily and have frequently been in clashes with the authorities or with the mahants who have resisted the movement as infringing on their privileges. The present controversy relates to the shrine-lands of Garuka Bagh, the administration of which the akalis sought to take from the mahants.

GERMANS APOLOGIZE FOR PASSAU INCIDENT

PARIS, Nov. 26 (By The Associated Press).—The German Government has made a formal apology to the Inter-Allied Commission of Military Control in Berlin for the Stettin and Passau incidents in which allied officers were attacked by mobs and broken down by the German authorities during the course of the officers' performance of their duties in inspecting military barracks.

Word that the apology had been made was received here today. In a sharply worded note Germany had been given until last Saturday to apologize, which she did at the last minute.

TREASURY TO SAVE LARGE SUM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Retention in the Treasury of large sums, amounting to upward of \$1,000,000 a year and representing over-payments by the Government for rail and water transportation, is expected by J. R. McCull, Comptroller-General, to result from an order issued last night by the general accounting office putting into effect, Jan. 1, a new system in the auditing of Government expenditures for transportation.

BENITO MUSSOLINI ASSUMES CONTROL

Chamber Adjourns Leaving Premier Arbitr of Country's Destinies for Nearly Two Years

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 27.—After granting full powers to the Government in order to reform the taxation system of the country, the Chamber of Deputies adjourned indefinitely. The Premier, Benito Mussolini, thus is given authority to issue regulations which will have the force of law without the necessity of obtaining beforehand the approval of Parliament. Signor Mussolini's Government is vested with full powers until the end of next year, and he will be obliged to give to Parliament an account of the use he has made of the powers granted him before March, 1924. Signor Mussolini seems to be in no hurry to dissolve the Chamber, as he controls it completely.

Even among the Socialists are many authoritative members who disapprove the extreme attitude of antagonism of the party. They prefer not to create difficulties for Signor Mussolini in the difficult task of restoring order and of reducing the country's deficit. The authority of Parliament practically ceases to exist for one year, although it is probable that Signor Mussolini will concede it next month, in order to carry out reform in the electoral laws.

PARIS SPECULATES ON POSSIBILITY OF PREMIER RESIGNING

By Special Cable

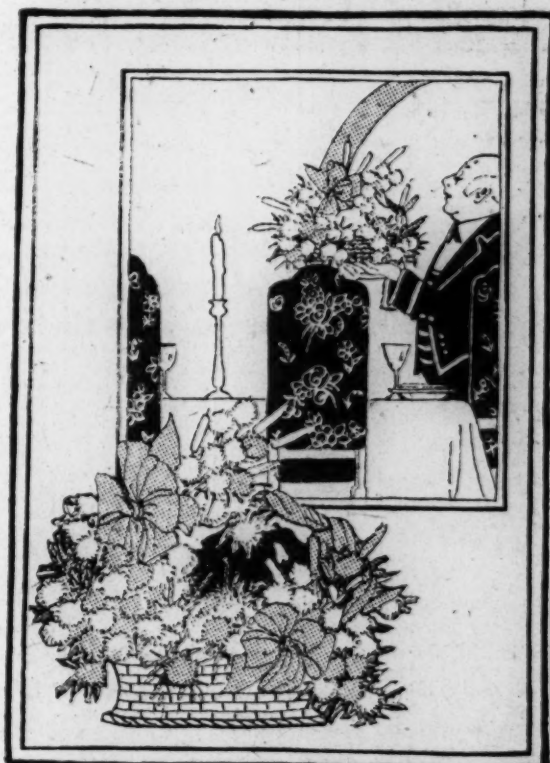
PARIS, Nov. 27.—There is considerable speculation on the prospects of the resignation of Raymond Poincaré from the premiership due to lobby gossip, and increased by a remarkable speech he delivered yesterday. His whole theme was the need of national solidarity. He protested against discord and dissensions. Unity was necessary now as much as during the war, he declared.

Perhaps the Premier expended his eloquence in general fashion without reference to recent incidents, but it is certain that in quarters where there is already talk of his having nearly reached the end of his term, some significance is seen in his denunciation of internal quarrels at a moment when the gravest decisions are being taken. Undoubtedly there are four or five politicians who aspire to M. Poincaré's place but their time is not yet.

WHEAT WEEK IN FRANCE

PARIS, Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press).—A "national wheat week" has been organized by the Government for Jan. 23-28 in an effort to free France from dependence upon foreign grain for bread and also to develop the colonies by encouraging them to help grow bread-stuffs enough for home and colonial consumption.

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FINANCING BY BOND
ISSUE IS CRITICIZEDPublic Utilities Department Says
Railroad Situation Is Largely
Due to Practice

That the general financial unsoundness of the New England railroads is largely due to their practice of raising money by the sale of bonds, by stock issues and that, conversely, the fundamental soundness of Massachusetts gas and electric companies may be attributed to the practice of financing by stock issues, is brought out by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Incident to a decision in which the department has approved the petition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for permission to issue \$4,067 shares of new stock with a par value of \$100, the commissioners take up fundamental questions of financing. They go at length into the relative value of bond and stock financing in respect to the successful functioning of public utilities.

The department declares: "One must not lose sight of the fundamental fact that money raised by the issue of stock is capital, while money raised by the sale of bonds is just as much a debt as if it were borrowed for short-term notes. This is not a mere matter of definition. It is a fundamental practical distinction."

Through Issue of Stock
"Many individuals and business organizations proceed upon the theory that they are best off when they own least and many others have done business on the basis of borrowing when the rates were attractive and money could be easily secured. The gas and electric light companies of this Commonwealth have, in general, financed themselves through the issue of stock, and there are many who believe that to this fact is to be attributed, to a very great degree, the general financial soundness of these companies."

"On the other hand, the railroads and railways have been inclined to finance themselves in the past, in large measure, through loans, either by bond mortgage on debentures or otherwise, and there are many who believe that to this fact is to be attributed, to a very great degree, the general financial unsoundness of these latter companies."

"The facts are apparent and speak for themselves. Their effect is to open debate. Very likely, when times are good and conditions propitious, borrowing money to run one's business seems to be the cheaper method, but there usually comes a day of reckoning and almost invariably at the worst possible moment, and when it comes, debts which must be taken care of constitute a very serious detrimental factor."

Mean Interest Charges

"Debts are bound to mean fixed interest charges and these, in their nature, are rigid and have got to be taken care of, regardless of the time. Money raised from partners or stockholders, which amounts to the same thing, stands in a much more elastic classification. If the times are hard, the dividends can be reduced or dispensed with and the company still continue entirely solvent and able to perform its public functions. We have had in our official capacity some experience with both types of situations. We have seen gas and electric companies drifting into hard times to reduce their dividends or cease them entirely and yet continue functioning adequately. We have, on the other hand, seen railroads and railways staggering under the burden of fixed charges and reaching a condition unfortunate not only for themselves but also for those dependent upon them for service."

"We are not dealing at this moment with the question of the capitalization by the company of all or even a major portion of what it claims it has the right to issue permanently. We are of opinion that we are not prepared to override the judgment of the company as to the manner in which it deems it best to raise these funds, at any rate where, from the sum of the amounts sought to be capitalized in comparison with the amount which the company claims it has the right to issue permanently. Therefore, we are called upon to deal with the question in a partial and incomplete manner."

"It was cited in the decision that the company claimed to have made additions and improvements to its plant and property aggregating nearly \$20,000,000 which it is entitled to capitalize; that nearly \$4,500,000 further expenditures were required to complete certain production and distribution improvements; and that it has under way a well-defined plan relative to the erection of a power plant at Weymouth to cost approximately an additional \$7,000,000."

COAL IS MINED IN
MASSACHUSETTS CITY

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 27 (Special)—Mining of coal in earnest here began today. North Attleboro has known of the existence of a coal mine in a vacant lot on Washington Street for several years, but nobody found until now that the coal could be profitably mined. Just at present the grade of coal to be taken out is said to be preferable to the kind obtainable.

Experiments in burning the native coal, found now in a shaft 60 feet deep, have been tried and householders nearby have "caught the knack" in burning it through a campaign of education. Blasting out of the coal has begun. Plans for marketing it in the neighborhood have been made without pretension commercially.

STUDENTS HOLD
POULTRY EXHIBIT

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 27 (Special)—Improvement in marketing methods is the motive for the annual student poultry and egg show which closed on Saturday at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The excellent display

of the students and the equally valuable exhibits of commercial poultrymen were in reality a demonstration of the work done at the college in training for better marketing of poultry products.

"Too many farmers give their attention only to production," said Prof. Luther Banta, supervising faculty director of the show. "A little work in improving the marketing of almost any product of the farm promises profitable returns far beyond the labor cost."

Miss Ethel Putnam, of Bedford, N. Y., won the annual trophy offered to the student whose work and exhibits show the highest proficiency in market poultry and egg work.

WOMEN DEPLORE
WASTE OF LAURELSalem Club Files Protest With
Chamber of Commerce

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 27 (Special)—Protest against the extravagant use of laurel as a Christmas decoration has been filed by the Salem Women's Club with the local Chamber of Commerce. Resolutions forwarded with the protest point out the possibilities of extermination which threaten this beautiful and much-used plant, and expresses the opinion of the club women that the time has come for some definite action toward protecting the popular growth.

The protest grows out of a letter sent to merchants by the Chamber, proposing the destruction of the local shopping center with greenery and colored lights, etc., for the holidays. Laurel was suggested as the predominant greenery.

Laurel is popular at two seasons of the year. During the flowering season, in the spring. Then, the protestants declare, the blossoms, which are particularly beautiful, are literally torn from the branches, often ruining the tree. In the fall the green leaves have a festive note that causes the trees to be stripped of their foliage, and frequently they are left bare and broken.

If this double strain upon the production of the shrub is allowed to continue, the Salem women contend, it will only be a matter of a few years before the laurel will be completely exterminated. "This disregard of conservation," the resolutions declare, "is characteristic of the American people, but after we have seen the utter extermination of many lovely things of nature which were, at one time, common in this country, does it not seem as if some method of restriction should be adopted in this wicked thoughtlessness and some attempt made to preserve the beautiful things which still exist to make our country so rich in nature's blessings?"

HIGHER EDUCATION
AIMS ADVOCATEDGovernor Would Make Sincere
and Responsible Citizens

Calling attention to the need of a type of education beyond that of mere academic training, Governor Cox of Massachusetts, in a statement issued today, urges individuals and organizations to co-operate with the American Legion, the National Bureau of Education, and the National Education Association, in making the week of December 1 to 9 a successful American Education Week.

The Governor points out that the aim of the organizations fostering this observance is a worthy one. To the end, then, that their idea be achieved, he urges all to "turn their thoughts to the need of education, and to remember that academic education, highly desirable in itself, is not the sole end or the whole span of education week."

"We need," the Governor says, "that further education which may make us more sincere and responsible citizens. We need to learn again that kindness to dumb animals is a high trait of human character. We need to understand more plainly that labor is honorable, and produces the big things of life. We need to be taught that selfishness is ignorance of the greatest thing in life—love. We need to learn and learn again that sham, pretense, and hypocrisy are the things which lead to disaster and despair."

The Governor suggests that organizations during the weeks seriously consider, among other matters germane to Education Week, the questions of Americanization, citizenship, patriotism, the needs of teachers and schools, the problem of illiteracy, equality of educational opportunity, and physical training.

LAWLESSNESS OF ALL
FORMS IS DENOUNCED
FROM BOSTON PULPIT

Lawlessness, whether expressed through anarchy, as advocated with the enemy of all government who works with a bomb, the Ku Klux Klan, advocating mob violence, or the breaker of the Eighteenth Amendment which would violate any law which does not happen to agree with his ideas, was denounced in no uncertain terms yesterday by the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote of Harvard Theological School, speaking at the Arlington Street Church, Boston.

This lawlessness was being expressed, in Dr. Foote's opinion, in the upper strata of society in the activities of the Ku Klux Klan; and in the violation of the Volstead act. Any secret organization, he considered, which sets secret judgments above the government, is a danger to the republic, and is subversive to the principle of a "government of laws and not of men."

"Government," he continued, "as the good citizen knows is established for the common good, and his obedience is required for the same reason, even though he may be working by established means for a change of government. In obedience to law," said Mr. Foote, "he finds his truest liberty, for the law is written in his heart."

TEXTILE STRIKE
VIRTUALLY ENDSAmoskeag Workers Return Under
Protest as 48-Hour Law
Movement Is Organized

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 27.—The return of the Amoskeag workers to the operations of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company as could be accommodated marked the virtual end of the great textile strike in New England and the beginning of an organized movement by the textile unions for a 48-hour week through legislation in all the New England states.

The Amoskeag textile strike was declared off last night following the tabulation of the votes of 22 local unions on the recommendation of international labor organization representatives that the operatives return to the mills under protest. The proposition was accepted by 75 per cent of those voting, union leaders announced.

Starting in Rhode Island in January, the strike a month later had spread to all parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, affecting mills in all the leading textile centers except Fall River and New Bedford. In some places it was called a protest against a wage reduction averaging 20 per cent, in others against an extension of working hours from 48 to 54 a week and in still others, including Manchester, against a combined wage reduction and the 54-hour working week.

The strike dragged along for many months. In Rhode Island it was marked by serious disorders in the Pawtucket and Blackstone valleys. Except for minor disturbances the strike was peaceful in Manchester and in most of the other mill districts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Many mills were shut down for long periods and others were kept in partial operation with strike-breakers. The first break came when the Pacific Mills, largest cotton manufacturing plant in Lawrence, announced in August a return to the wage scale in effect before the strike. Other Lawrence mills quickly followed suit and the strikers in that city went back to work in September.

From that time on there was a gradual settling of the strikes in the various textile centers on varying terms. In most cases the amount of the wage cut was restored and in some instances the 48-hour week was restored. At the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, largest cotton manufacturing plant in the world and the last of the big mills to settle its strike, restoration of wages to the former scale was announced recently, and upon recommendation of strike leaders the unions involved voted yesterday to return to work immediately on a 54-hour week.

The textile labor unions have announced an organized effort to bring about a 48-hour week through legislation in all the New England states.

MUSIC

Heifetz at Symphony Hall

Jascha Heifetz, beginning 17 minutes after the scheduled time, gave his second recital of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. He played Brahms' sonata in A major for violin and piano, with Samuel Chabrier's "Chopiniana," five movements of Bach's sixth suite for violin alone, and a miscellany of shorter pieces to lull or stir. The Brahms and Bach numbers were exquisitely executed and grateful to hear. The first movement of the Brahms sonata seemed to serve the players as preparation. If they did not fall to synchronizing, they left the impression that they were likely so to fail at any moment. Thereafter, however, the listener could enjoy a real interpretation of a fine work. The Bach movements were a pure delight. In them the master seems to have set before the performer all the technical difficulties that could legitimately be imposed within the range of music, so that the unfortunate composers whose more playful works follow stand like unseemly buffoons under a noon sun.

Has not the tradition of Mr. Heifetz's coldness, aloofness, diffidence or what not, been transferred too much from himself to his playing? Shut out, behind closed eyelids, the personal aspect of the artist, and say who can equal his full, rich tone, for sentimentality, but for real emotional power. Add to this the famous technical mastery, so complete that it can actually produce by double stops the effect of chamber music by two instruments. With these qualifications, Mr. Heifetz could, no doubt, by employing the tricks of the prima donna in addition, command an unlimited following. He seems to be appealing to a musical clientele solely.

L. A. S.

Murray-Ippolito Recital

Last evening, in Symphony Hall, Robert Murray, boy soprano, and Carmela Ippolito, violinist, divided the program. Boy sopranos in the concert room are little more than prodigies, and as such Master Murray must be regarded. He astonishes by his high tones, his vocal agility, but of real musical understanding there is little in his singing. Miss Ippolito is well known as a violinist of promise. She played a part of Saint-Saens' familiar concerto in B minor and shorter pieces by Hurd D'Ambrosio, and Sammartini with taste and skill.

People's Symphony Orchestra

For its sixth program, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, played Elgar's "Cockaigne" overture, Haydn's Symphony in C minor and Tchaikovsky's "Casse Noisette" suite. Rulon Robison sang arias from Massenet's "Manon" and Bizet's "Carmen."

The orchestra was most successful in Tchaikovsky's suite. In the transparent music of Haydn there was uncertainty of attack and roughness of tone. Mr. Robison sang with beauty of tone and phrasing. More than this he gave evidence of a musician's understanding of the music.

slightly understanding of the music. American singers of this type are none too common and deserve every encouragement. Again the value of these concerts as a medium for introducing young artists to the public was shown. To be sure Mr. Robison is not unknown here but opportunities of hearing him with orchestra are not frequent. Will it not be possible also for the People's Symphony to introduce some of the younger generation of American composers to its audiences during the coming season? Then will its existence be more than justified.

S. M.

Boston Concert Calendar

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, in Steinert Hall, Alexander Chigrinsky, pianist, will give a recital. His program is conventional, including Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith," Scarlatti's Pastorale and Capriccio as transcribed by Tausig, Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, Frederic's Variations and Fugue op. 11, and shorter pieces by Rachmaninoff, Glasounoff and Liszt, concluding with Liszt's transcription of Paganini's "Capriccio."

On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, Frederic will play the following program: Mendelssohn—"Variations Serieses," Schumann—"Pantasia," Beethoven—"Appassionata," Chopin—"Nocturne (G major)," Liszt—"Scherzo (C sharp minor)," Liszt—"Au bord d'une source," Etude de Concert (F minor), Polonaise (E major).

On Friday evening, Dec. 1, in Jordan Hall, Joseph Lautner, tenor, will give a recital. His program contains much that is novel and of promising interest. Russian and French composers are well represented, as are also the more familiar Schumann, Schubert and Wolf.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, in Jordan Hall, Ernest Hutecheson will give the third of his series of historical piano recitals. The program will include among other songs of bygone fashion, the "Greeting to America," the celebrated prize national song as sung by Mademoiselle Jenny Lind at her first concert in America. Miss Hempel will appear in a costume of the period.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, Frieda Hempel, assisted by Conrad V. Bos, pianist, and Louis P. Fritz, flutist, will give a Jenny Lind program. The program will include among other songs of bygone fashion, the "Greeting to America," the celebrated prize national song as sung by Mademoiselle Jenny Lind at her first concert in America. Miss Hempel will appear in a costume of the period.

The Russian Grand Opera Company will open its season at the Boston Opera House, Monday evening, Dec. 4, and the operas for the first week are announced as follows: Monday evening, "Boris Godounoff"; Tuesday evening, "Eugene Onegin"; Wednesday matinee, "The Demon"; Wednesday evening, "Siegfried"; Thursday evening, "La Juive"; Friday evening, "The Bride"; Saturday matinee, "Boris Godounoff"; Saturday evening, "Eugene Onegin."

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give a concert for the benefit of Wilhelm Gerike, well remembered here as a former conductor of the orchestra. The program will be as follows: Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony; Brahms—"Waltzes arranged for orchestra" by Gerike; Strauss—"Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks"; Beethoven—"Symphony No. 5 in C minor."

On Thursday evening, Dec. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack. His program follows the usual course.

On the same evening in Sanders Theater, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the third concert of the Cambridge series. Olga Samoroff will be the soloist playing Schumann's Concerto for piano and orchestra.

On Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, in Symphony Hall, the seventh concert of the afternoon series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor. The program will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Cesar Franck. Olga Samoroff, pianist, will be the soloist.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Symphony Hall, Adrienne Lowrie, soprano, will give a recital.

On the evening of the same day, and in the same place, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the seventh concert of the evening series.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, there will be a concert by Chailapin, the Russian bass, and on the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will give the eighth concert of the present season.

On Monday evening, Dec. 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the first of the supplementary series of Symphony Concerts. Ernest Schelling, pianist, will be the soloist.

EDUCATION SYSTEM
CALLED A FAILURE

Condemning the present system of education in public schools and colleges as a failure because it does not encourage students to think for themselves, but to think as do the vested interests which are responsible for the system, Prof. James Harvey Robinson, Harvard '87, formerly of the faculty of Columbia University and still of New York, addressing the Ford Hall Forum last evening, said that modern education should cultivate an attitude of mind appropriate to the present age and conditions.

"Real education would impel students to follow up their studies after graduation, say by reading Latin or French books, but that doesn't occur today. Bureaucratic control of education by superintendents and standardization of education are largely responsible for teaching not resulting in more learning," he said.

BOSTON SCHOOL
SYSTEM PRAISEDDr. Payson Smith, After Tour of
Country, Says It Is Best of
the Larger Cities

After mature consideration and nationwide observation he is convinced that the City of Boston has the best educational system of any of the large cities in the United States, Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, declared today. Dr. Smith, who is recognized as one of the outstanding educational authorities in the United States, has recently been on a tour of the country, visiting educational institutions and attending educational meetings.

In reaching his conclusion regarding the Boston school system, Dr. Smith says he considers the quality and character of the teaching force, the relation between the number of children attending the schools and the total population, and the activity of the city in extending its educational facilities to reach "minority groups."

On the whole, the commissioner says, the Boston system is one of the medium-sized cities. In these communities the educational authorities are able to keep more closely in touch with public demands.

Dr. Smith points out that there is a new demand in education that the educators must rise to meet. There is a wider demand for what may be termed supplementary education, training in lines which the student recognizes are necessary to progress in business life, or to a more satisfactory position in social life.

The tendency is reflected by the enrollment in continuation schools, which have a total of 30,000 students in Massachusetts, and in the state correspondence courses. In the continuation schools, the commissioner says, the instructors find students who are in industry or business and have a definite goal. The task is to shape the studies of the pupil as to assure that that goal will be attained to the best of the abilities of the student.

Illustrating the demand for supplementary education through correspondence courses, Dr. Smith points out that the stenographer in an office, who discovers that another stenographer in the same office is in better line for progress because of a better use of English, is seeking to improve her own English. Similarly, now that the Russian opera is in Boston, there has risen a demand for courses which will teach the relation of this type of operatic entertainment to the general field of music and opera. It is this sort of educational demand, Dr. Smith asserts, which is a new and valuable phase in education and must be met by educators.

ART

Paintings by C. Arnold Slade

Recent paintings by C. Arnold Slade, on view at the Vose Gallery, 398 Boylston Street, remind us again of the versatility of this painter. The charge of monotony which often may be justly lodged against one-man exhibitions does not apply to showings of Mr. Slade's work. He has no castiron recipe for painting landscapes, hence his style takes on an individual color for every subject.

Mr. Slade's several paintings made in Truro have in them a satisfying feeling for the character of the place, with the little white houses scattered about, the sturdy bushes, the sky of vibrant gray or blue, the roads meandering among the hills, with everywhere a suspicion of outcropping sand and dunes.

In another vein is "Misty Morning, Provincetown," which has in it a premonition of atmosphere that makes one think of a pastel. Different, again, in mood and manner are the Venetian pictures. In these canvases it is interesting to see how Mr. Slade is able to achieve effect with an economy of means, and an achievement that is in itself one hall mark of art. For imaginative painting there is the "Abraham and Isaac," with the patriarch being led across the hills to the sacrificial altar. The father's head is inclined downward; the son is gazing upward with a fine glow of aspiration on his young face, his right arm firmly holding a bundle of fagots, his left guiding his father. The rocky hills are gray in shadow, melting into a golden tone on the heights, and the sky is a luminous green.

There are well characterized heads done by Mr. Slade in northern Africa, such as "Type of Tunis," a boy painted in full sunlight. With his dusky face and red fez he makes a handsome spot on the wall. "Nubian Card Players" is a large group, employing eight characters, each being individualized in pose and facial expression. To round out an uncommonly varied show there are several marines, painted in Maine, that have in them surges of the sea around rocky headlands, and the play of light and color on wave and ledge.

Society of Arts and Crafts
The Jewelers Guild of the Society of Arts and Crafts is having an exhibition of the work of its members at 9 Park Street from Nov. 25 to Dec.

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8. Nearly 100 pieces are shown, including earrings, rings, brooches, pendants, necklaces, and bracelets. This exhibition has recently been shown at the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts, and at the Philadelphia Arts and Crafts Guild, and it will later be shown in New York.

Fenway Court Open

Beginning today, Fenway Court, the home and art museum of Mrs. John L. Gardner, will be open for three days, from 12 to 3 p. m. The attendance is to be limited to 250 daily.

At the Fogg Art Museum on Friday at 4:30 p. m., Frank Weitenkamp, chief of the art and print division of the New York Public Library, will give a talk, open to the public, on "The Rich Art of the Wood-Engraver."

Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Works by Depman W. Ross.
Boston City Club—Georges Plasse's paintings.
Brooks Reed's—French paintings.
Copley Gallery—Early American Portraits.
Dell & Richards—Arthur C. Goodwin's pastels; Alice Thevin's paintings; Boston etchers.
Goodspeed's—Enchirons by J. C. Wales.
Grace Home's—Paintings by Vladimir Pavlovsky and George W. Halliwell.
Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd; other members' work.
Irving & Casson—Lee-Hankley's etchings.
St. Botolph Club—Paintings and drawings by John Singer Sargent.
B. C. and N. M. Vose—Recent paintings by C. Arnold Slade.

MAINE PIER TO GET
LUMBER SHIPMENTS

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 27 (Special)—The steamship Indian City of the South Alberta Lumber & Supply Company sailed on Thursday from Vancouver, B. C., for Portland. The vessel will bring a cargo of 50 carloads of lumber consigned for Canada which will be discharged at the new State pier. The steamer is due to arrive in about 35 days and will come by the way of the Panama Canal.

This is the first of what probably will be several shipments of lumber which are to be discharged at the State pier and which are to come from the Pacific coast. All of the lumber is consigned for Canadian points, and the State pier has been selected by the South Alberta company as the ideal place for discharging it and reshipping it by rail to its destination.

COMMUNITY CHEST PROPOSED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 25 (Special)—The plan for a community chest at Mt. Holyoke College is to be considered at the community meeting at which President Woolley will preside. The purpose of a community chest is to create a fund which will cover all calls for aid during the college year, the minimum amount necessary for the plan being \$5000.

STATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS OPEN

Official proclamation of the opening of the Belchertown State School buildings, which have been under construction, was made today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts.

HIGHWAYS COST
STATE \$9,000,000Massachusetts Built or Rebuilt
More Than 212 Miles During
the Year

Expenditures upon state highways by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1922 will exceed \$9,000,000, it was learned today from the State Department of Public Works, which foresees the completion of all construction under way this year within the next two weeks.

Slightly more than 212 miles of highways have been built or rebuilt during the current year, being approximately the same as constructed in 1921. Of this total cement construction, rated as the highest grade of highway, was employed in 33 miles. Seventy-eight miles were built of bituminous macadam with tar, 16 miles of bituminous concrete, 24 miles of waterbound macadam, and 62 miles of gravel.

The largest single highway construction of the year was the building of 17 miles of cement concrete highway on the Newburyport Turnpike at a cost of \$250,000.

Up to Nov. 1, of this year, the department actually expended about \$3,374,000 on construction, and \$2,074,820 on highway maintenance. From the Legislature the department received \$6,320,500, about \$1,000,000 less than was asked for. An unexpended balance of about \$1,000,000 was brought over from last year, however.

Under the federal aid for highways law, the department received \$1,222,000 this year to help out the State highway program. Federal aid is given on the basis of one-half the cost of road construction not exceeding \$20,000 a mile and on condition that the road must be a "through" highway approved by the federal authorities. Towns and counties contributed about \$1,500,000 as their share of highway construction projects performed by the State and in which towns and counties shared the cost and benefits.

GOVERNOR PLEADS
FOR NEAR EAST FUNDS

All mayors and boards of selectmen in Massachusetts communities are asked to appoint committees of active citizens to carry into effect the appeal of the President of the United States that Sunday, Dec. 8, be set aside as a special day for mass meetings as a climax to the intensive campaign to secure funds for the people of the Near East.

"This is the season of Thanksgiving," the Governor points out. "Let us in these days be generous to a poor unfortunate people, who sadly need our assistance."

The claim of these people of the Near East, he says, "is a clarion call for humanity's sake" to help those who have lost everything in the "massacre" of "massacres," and who have been driven from their own hearthstones to wander about without food and shelter."

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LABOR DEPARTMENT
HAS DATA ON WORKMonthly Reports Give Industrial
Barometer on Wages and
Production in State

Believing that it is important to provide an industrial barometer of conditions of employment, production, and finance in the business life of Massachusetts, the State Department of Labor and Industries recently undertook the collection of monthly reports from manufacturing establishments in the State.

A questionnaire as sent out seeks to determine the trend of employment and workers' earnings. It calls for a statement as to whether full time or part time schedules are in operation, and asks for information with reference to wage adjustments during the month prior to the date of the report.

According to the plans of the department in this work the list of establishments questioned will be gradually increased. Canvass will also be made of industries other than manufacturing and it is hoped that eventually all important industries and trades in the State will be represented and that their returns will provide an up-to-date month-to-month index of conditions in the Commonwealth.

Pay Roll Dates Shown

The department gives out a statement of pay roll data gathered from 202 manufacturing establishments for one week in September and one in October, 1922, as follows:

The aggregate number of employees on the pay rolls of the 202 industrial establishments during the week in October was 123,059, showing an increase of nearly 2 per cent when compared with the September aggregate (120,504). There were no marked changes in the number employed in any industrial group. The total pay roll for the week in October (\$2,589,405) was less by 5.8 per cent than that for the week in September (\$2,750,239), but this decrease may be attributed to the fact that a large number of the establishments were closed on October 12 (a holiday). The average weekly wages of employees in all establishments represented was \$21.04 for the week in October, as compared with \$22.77 for the corresponding week in September. Reference to the individual reports shows that of the 202 establishments, 152 reported pay rolls for a week in October, which included the holiday, October 12.

It, therefore, appears reasonable to assume that, had all employees worked a full work-week, the average weekly earnings would have been as large as and possibly slightly larger than average for the week in September, which included no holiday. Notwithstanding the holiday, in five of the 17 industries specifically named, the average for the week in October was in excess of the corresponding average for the week in September. For the week in October, the highest average was \$32.97 in printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals, which was slightly in excess of the average (\$32.74) for the corresponding week in September. The average for cotton goods manufacturing was \$17.32, and for hosiery and knit goods, \$17.61, which two industries ranked lowest among the industries represented.

Operating Schedules

Data relative to the operating schedules in effect during the week in October for which payroll figures are given, and the number of wage adjustments made during the month prior to the October report are presented in the table on the following page. It will be observed that during the week in October, 150 of the 202 establishments were operating on full-time schedules, and 42 on part-time. This same relation did not hold true in the individual industries; for example, in the boot and shoe industry, of 25 establishments 14 were operating on full-time and 12 on part-time, and of 26 establishments engaged in cotton goods manufacturing, 22 were on full-time and four on part-time.

Increases in rates of wages were granted in 13 establishments, of which five were foundries and machine shops. In 189 establishments no changes occurred, and in no establishment reporting was there a decrease in the rates of wages.

OPINIONS VARY ON
HOUSEHOLD WORKSpeakers Say Women Do Not
Consider It 'Gainful Occupation'

Whether home making should be recognized or not by the United States Government as a "gainful occupation," and be so listed in the census, was discussed last week at a luncheon of the Council on Women and Children in Industry, held in the Women's City Club, Boston. The discussion was led by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, honorary president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. A. J. George, Mrs. Colin MacDonald and Mrs. Agnes G. Morey, Massachusetts representative of the National Woman's Party.

Opinions pro and con were expressed. While some were heartily in favor of the measure, others considered that women in gaining their own homes desired to get away from a business atmosphere, and the duties of a wife and mother are too sacred to be classed as a "gainful occupation." Another point, showing the difficulty of grouping wealthy women with few home responsibilities, under the same heading as women of the working class with large families, was also raised.

An address was made by Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, who said he wondered whether benefits of sufficient value would be obtained by Government recognition of home making as an occupation, to make it worth while paying for the additional cost involved.

"The unemployment problem has about cleared up," he said. "I can

find any man a job who really wants to work, but the same trouble is again looming ahead, and committees in Pennsylvania and California are working out the possibilities of laying aside something in times of prosperity to relieve the situation in times of stress.

An outline of the different branches of the department's work was made by the General so that members of the council might be acquainted with the best way of assisting in the protection of women and children in industry.

"Out of some 11,300 factories, 11,000 have been inspected by officers from the department," the General explained, "and out of 28,000 mercantile establishments, 22,500 orders for alterations and improvements have been complied with. The dignity of labor ought to be raised," concluded the General, "and our young people ought not to be afraid of doing manual labor."

PRIMARY LAW
REPEAL OPPOSEDVigorous Resistance Promised to
Efforts in Maine Legislature
to Revoke Measure

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 27 (Special).—Considerable discussion prevails in Maine in regard to the primary law, and it is probable that efforts will be made at the coming legislative session to repeal the law, although it is as equally certain that this action will be vigorously opposed.

William R. Pattangall, at one time Attorney-General of Maine, suggests a combination of the convention and primary systems. His plan called for a return to the old convention method of nominating candidates, but with this proviso, that if certain nominations prove unacceptable to 10 per cent or more of the voters in the electoral divisions where they are made, succeeding nominations may be made by the people directly. Mr. Pattangall expresses the belief that as a rule the convention nominations would stand without protest, but that the right of appeal would act as a check on the convention and prevent any tendency to make reckless nominations.

Opposed to Repeal

Howard Davies of Yarmouth, so-called father of the direct primary law in Maine, would be opposed to the repeal. He says that the right of appeal, as proposed by way of a modification, opens a way for three different elections instead of two. He thinks no candidate would avail himself of such a law and believes that it would be futile and almost impossible. He says the candidate would almost immediately encounter the entire opposition of the political organizations and every newspaper in the State.

"It might be well to remember that the extension of suffrage to women and the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution were brought about by legislative action," says Mr. Davies, "and at the present time the National Liberal Alliance, organized for the repeal of the Volstead Act, is making its fight against the direct primary as well as the Volstead Act."

"It might be well to remember, too, that we have nearly doubled the number of electors within the State of Maine within the last two years, and to seriously inquire of ourselves whether our present system of nominations should be disturbed until after the women of the State have had an opportunity to discover whether they approve or disapprove of the system as it now is."

Sometime ago Dean Sills, president of Bowdoin College, proposed a plan which interested many. Dr. Sills' idea was to have all nominations made by the political conventions with provisions for a referendum on petition, somewhat similar to the plan proposed by Mr. Pattangall. Mrs. Mary E. Bass, of Wilton, superintendent of citizenship of the State W. C. T. U., is unalterably opposed to the repeal of the primary law, and she warns the members of the organization that they must be on the alert to see that the power of the people is not abridged.

Eliminated Boss Rule
"I believe that the direct primary law, with the present ballot system, although not entirely faultless perhaps, has done away with corruption almost wholly, has eliminated boss rule and has made the people at large a ruling power with good results," says Mrs. Bass.

"With the people awake to its value, the repeal of the primary election law will have a tendency to develop a large number of independent voters who will turn their votes to this candidate or that, to the detriment of party unity. Let us remember that a delegate to a convention is in a much less responsible position than a duly elected officer of the law. Politicians in New York have thrown a sop to the intelligence of the people in the substitution for their primary election law of a so-called primary law which throws the political power wholly in the hands of the convention and the voters of New York declare that they are greatly handicapped by the withdrawal of the old and the substitution of the new law."

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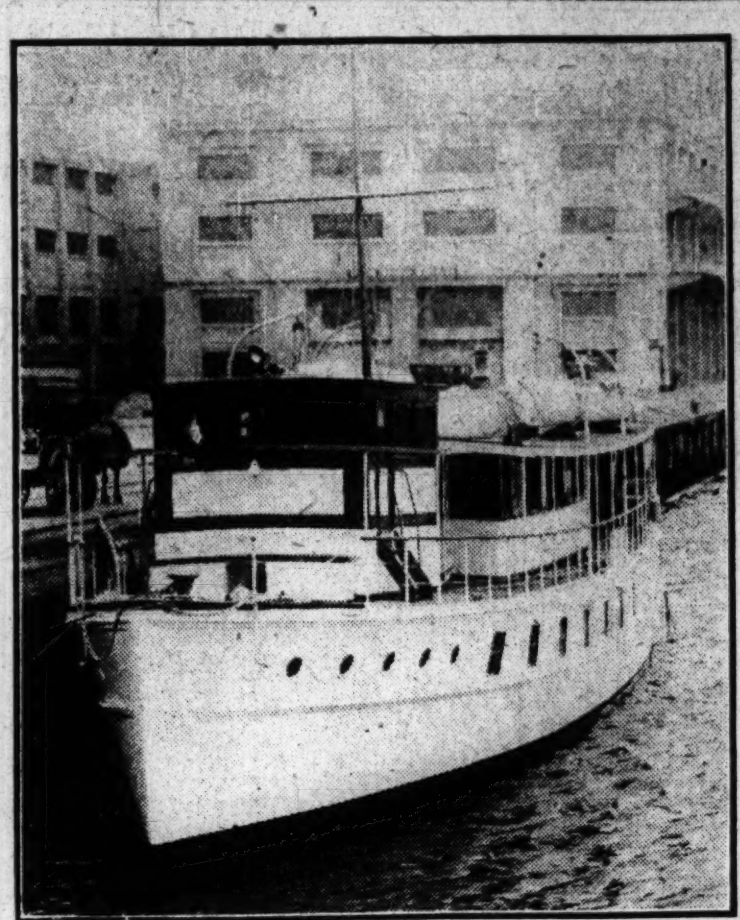
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OPERAS THE TOPIC
OF LECTURE COURSE

Seven lectures, each to be given on a particular opera the day before it is presented by the Russian Grand Opera Company, in the Opera House, Boston, have been arranged by the division of university extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, in co-operation with the music division of the Boston Public Library. The opening lecture on Boris Godunov will be on Friday at 5:30 in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library.

The division also announces a course of 16 lectures on cost accounting, to be opened at Silver Hall, Harvard, on Friday at 7:30 p. m., which will be given by Prof. Alton L. Percy of Boston University accounting department. Mrs. Margaret S. Jamison will conduct a course in oral English, also under the auspices of the division, beginning on Dec. 1 at 7:30 p. m. in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston. This course is especially for parents, teachers, and librarians, but all the courses are open to residents of the State.

STATE POLICE TO CURB
KLAN IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—Governor Lake said last night that, following an understanding with Supt. Robert T. Hurley of the state police, every effort would be made to prevent interference by the Ku Klux Klan with the recognized legal procedure of the State.

The Governor said that he had left the matter of curbing the Klan in this respect in the hands of Chief Hurley, who, he added, was well aware of the society's activities in Connecticut, and the identity of its ringleaders.

WAR HISTORY TO BE COMPILED

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27 (Special).—A record of the military and civic part played by this city in the war will be made by Worcester Post, American Legion, and the assistance of various organizations active during the war years. Co-operation of these agencies has been pledged, and the war history is being compiled. The American Legion, fraternal organizations and the churches are among the first to offer their services and material.

MILK ROUTES SURVEYED

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27 (Special).—Milk producers of this district are in consultation with Richard Pattee of Boston, managing director of the New England Milk Producers Association, and with Reuben Hall, Boston, attorney for the organization, over the centralized co-operative system for collection of milk, which is expected will be put in operation here inside of a month. A survey of milk routes has been made by members in this city, and the plan is well under way.

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College Library
Has Browsing RoomWellesley Experiment of Year to
Be Continued

A year's trial has shown that the experiment of having a room set aside in a college library, not for purposes of research or study, but for leisurely browsing, and where no librarian should be in charge, has succeeded remarkably well. About a year ago such a room was instituted at the Wellesley College Library. It was furnished with comfortable armchairs and low bookcases around the walls, filled with books ranging in subject from the philosophy of religion to Willa Cather's latest novel. Travel and poetry had a prominent place.

Above the book cases the walls were decorated with pictures of the Swiss Alps and with many unusual and interesting autographs, including signed poems by such poets as Longfellow, Whittier, Hawthorne, and Katherine Lee Bates. One of the most interesting of the documents was a handwritten statement of the students of Wellesley College that they pledged themselves not to use a translation or key in any of their studies, and dated 1876, when the college had been in existence only a year.

Two rules, and only two, were made for the use of the Brooks Room, as it was called—one, that no fountain pens or ink should be used in the room; and the other, that no book should be taken from the room. If any book was found missing, the room would be closed until the book was returned. Twice last year the room was closed for about a week because some girl walked off with a book. So far this year no such penalty has been found necessary. The room is the most popular in the library, and since the experiment has been proven successful, Wellesley College will continue to have its Brooks Room as a place where the students may go when they are tired of studying and wish to browse among good books in quiet and restful surroundings.

PARENTS TO VISIT SCHOOLS
WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27 (Special).—Parents of school children will be invited to visit schools where their boys and girls are pupils during Education Week, which begins Dec. 3. Meetings of parents in homes of all communities where there are schools is a further plan for observation of the week, as worked out by the school authorities. Principals will be in charge of their own schedules of teacher and parent gatherings, which will vary with the locality and the size of the schools. A closer contact between home and school is thought desirable by Supt. of Schools Gruver, who is taking this opportunity to establish such relations.

The vessel has a main saloon, embracing a lounge, dining room and library on the main deck, just abaft the pilot house. On the lower deck is the living room intended for Mr. and Mrs. Brown; a room for Mr. Perrin; a guest room and quarters for a maid. There are also three private bath rooms on this deck, each of which rivals that of the highest-priced hotel room. The crew of six men also are accommodated on this deck, separated from the living quarters of the craft by a bulkhead and partition. These accommodations are located aft, near the saloon and engine room.

Two gasoline engines of 80 horsepower each provide the motive power for the Mariette and in the trials and the trip from the builder's yard at Bristol, R. I., to Boston, developed a speed of 10 knots an hour. The vessel was only launched Nov. 9, the keel being laid down early in June at the

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SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR REMOVES
JAPAN'S CONTROL OF SUPPLYProduction Can Be Obtained in Unlimited Amount From
Turpentine of Pine Forests of South

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Synthetic camphor, made by a newly developed process, is expected to produce a vast amount of camphor for commercial purposes from the immense turpentine forests of the United States. For more than four years Prof. R. J. Moore, B. S. M. A., formerly of Columbia University and now a director of a chemical refining syndicate in Brooklyn, has been working on this discovery.

Professor Moore, in an exclusive interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, explained that nearly all the camphor in the United States at present is imported from Japan, and is used in the manufacture of films for motion pictures, billiard balls, and in the celluloid industry for the manufacture of brushes, combs, etc. Camphor is used also in the manufacture of piano keys, patent leather, "parian" ivory, and many kindred articles.

Depended on Japan
"The industries in this country were entirely dependent on Japan for their supply of camphor for the production of their commodities," said Professor Moore. "The ordinary camphor is produced from a tree which has to reach the age of 30 years before it can be utilized. To secure the camphor, the tree is cut down and reduced to a pulp."

"When manufacturers in the United States were not getting enough camphor from Japan for their requirements, they appealed to the Japanese Government. Japan is now using much more camphor than ever before because of the progress of its film industry. The United States Government, in an effort to supply the American manufacturers, planted camphor trees in this country but the attempt was unsuccessful."

Professor Moore became interested in the manufacture of synthetic camphor from American turpentine because of this situation. He was then connected with Columbia University. Referring to the process by which synthetic camphor is made he said: "Turpentine is treated with certain chemicals and brought from one stage to another, until finally camphor is produced. There is a practically unlimited source of supply of turpentine

in the United States, most of which comes from the long leaf pine of the south, the annual production reaching 25,000,000 gallons. The chemicals used in this synthetic process are easily obtained in this country at a very low cost."

By-Product Valuable
"Furthermore, a by-product, which is the result of this synthetic process, has a commercial value almost equal to the cost of the original turpentine. This process does not require elaborate machinery and can be made in plant units. The production is limited only by the requirements of the industries."

Reflecting on synthetic industries in general, Professor Moore mentioned many that have either in part or totally displaced the natural product, one of which is a process which prepares dye from coal tar. "In 1900 there were innumerable industries in India interested in growing the indigo plant," said Professor Moore. "Today the synthetic indigo industry, which brings out the dye from coal tar, has practically eliminated the natural industry in that country."

"About one-third of all gasoline used in the United States is obtained from synthetic or 'cracking' methods," said Professor Moore. He further mentioned that synthetic ammonia and nitrate industries which use the atmosphere and hydrogen gas are now supplying tremendous quantities of fertilizers in other chemicals. This fertilizer industry is the leading one in Norway. The Mussel Shoals plants, said Professor Moore, are to be operated for the production of these synthetics. He also referred to the many perfumes and flavors which are now displacing the natural products through the work of the chemists.

"When one realizes the tremendous progress being made along these lines," Professor Moore observed, "one can only agree with the scientists in calling this 'The Age of Synthetic Chemistry.'"

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SEATTLE, WASH.

YALE'S DEFEAT IS CHIEF TOPIC

Elis Coaching System Fails to Produce Strong Enough Team to Hold Harvard Eleven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27 (Special).—Today still finds the Harvard-Yale football game of Saturday the chief topic of discussion among Yale undergraduates and graduates in this city; but it is not at all along the lines that were expected would be the case. Before Saturday's game the Elis were perfectly confident that today would find them celebrating a victory and praising the players and coaches for bringing to them their first gridiron conquest over Harvard since 1916; but the talk is along other lines and the Blue is discussing what can be done to put Yale back on the football map. The 10-to-3 Harvard victory was the worst setback Yale has had in many a day and the next few weeks are expected to see some definite move taken to try to bring better results next year.

For two successive years now Yale has entered these contests a favorite to win and with material which appeared to be much superior for the building of strong eleven than that with which the Harvard coaching staff has had to work; but the Elis eleven have been outplayed in every department save one—the straight-rushing game. In generalship, fundamental individual playing, keenness in following the ball, team work and ability to stage a scoring attack when the opportunity offered, Harvard has considerably outclassed Yale; and it is to building future Yale teams up in these departments that Yale must turn its attention if it is to win the really big game of its season.

Saturday's game was one long to be remembered by those 76,000 or more persons who crowded into the big Bowl. The intense rivalry between the two colleges, the presence of ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau of France, the playing of the two university bands and the final snake dance all added to the event.

While no championship was involved by the winning of the game, neither eleven could have been more in its playing than did the two contestants. Harvard showed the best team and individual work the Crimson has displayed this season and the same was true of Yale. Every man that went onto the field offered the very best he had and the finest of sportsmanship prevailed throughout the entire contest. Team for team Harvard showed superiority in everything but straight rushing and forward passing. Individually Harvard also showed superiority as Capt. C. Buell '23 was the best of the quarterbacks; E. L. Gehrke '24 and J. W. Hammond '25 outplayed M. O'Hearn '23 in the line. Gehrke '23 was the best back both on the offensive and defensive; C. A. Eastman '24, tackle, C. J. Hubbard '24, guard, and Percy Jenkins '24, end, all of Harvard, were the best men in their positions, especially in their defensive work.

For Yale Capt. R. E. Jordan '23 was the most successful ground gainer and O'Hearn played a strong game on the attack, while Anton Hulman Jr. '24, end, H. K. Cross '23, guard, and P. H. Cruikshank '23, the other guard, played fine defensive football.

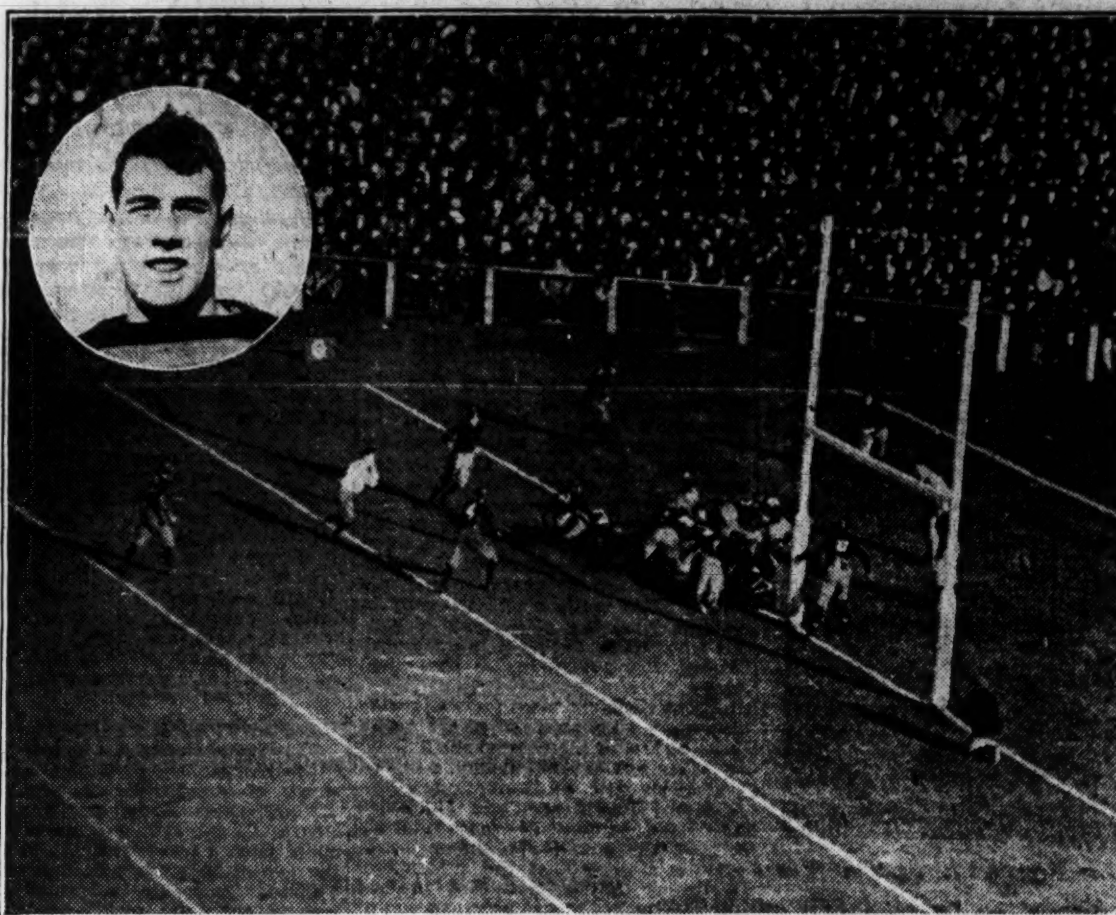
With the exception of a strong wind conditions were perfect for football when the two contestants met. The officials to determine the choice of goal, Captain Buell won for Harvard and chose to defend the goal with the wind at his back. The two teams took the field and the spectators were treated to several surprises. First it was seen that the Harvard players were numbered for the first time in history. J. J. Lee '24, third string quarterback, was in that position for Harvard; Lewis Gordon '24, basketball captain, was at right end in place of D. S. Holder '24, and J. W. Hammond '25 was at fullback in place of Vince '23. Yale's only change was the placing of O'Hearn at left halfback in place of I. E. Wight '24, this change having been announced late Friday night.

Both teams started to engage in a kicking duel in which Hammond outplayed O'Hearn. After the kickoff a few attempts at rushing and three exchanges of punts gave Harvard the ball on Yale's 47-yard line. One rush brought about five yards and then Harvard punted over Yale's goal line. Yale then started play on her 20-yard line but made only four yards in two rushes, and O'Hearn punted to Harvard's 46-yard line. The ball hit a Harvard player and was bounding toward the Crimson goal line, when Owen seized it and carried it to Yale's 4-yard line before being forced out of bounds. This was one of the greatest runs ever seen on a football field. Dodging, using a straight arm and a confusing change of pace he worked his way through the entire Yale team and was finally driven out of bounds by Hulman, the Yale hurdler, who came up from behind. The rest of the Harvard team furnished some fine interference on this run. At this point Captain Buell replaced Lee at quarterback and three rushes, the last by Owen, produced a touchdown from which Owen secured the extra point. This was the only score of the first period, although Yale had a good chance when Hulman recovered a punt fumbled by Hammond on Harvard's 32-yard line. Seven plays saw Yale carry the ball to Harvard's six-yard line for a first down. Two rushes gained only a yard and O'Hearn's try for goal failed.

Yale made its only score of the game in the second period. Getting the ball on the Elis' 44-yard line, seven rushes, in which two forward passes were used, placed the Elis on Harvard's 18-yard line. Three rushes brought only five yards and O'Hearn succeeded in his second attempt at a field goal. In this quarter O'Hearn tried for two other field goals but failed.

No score was made in the third quarter. Yale getting on Harvard's side of the line only once, while Harvard was in Yale territory four times. The quarter ended with Harvard holding the ball on Yale's 33-yard line. With the opening of the fourth period Harvard started a rushing game and in seven attempts carried the ball to Yale's 10-yard line, a

Chief Factors in Harvard's Football Victory Over Yale



George Owen Jr., '23 (Insert), and the Play on Which He Went Over Yale's Goal Line for the Only Touchdown of the Game

ONE CLUB WINS DOUBLE HONORS

Ritola Takes Individual Cross-Country Title and His Club the Team Honors

SENIOR A. A. U. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Both the senior team and individual cross-country championship titles of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are today held by the Finnish-American Athletic Club of this city, as the runners representing that club captured the team title from four other contestants with 42 points, and William Ritola took the individual title by covering the 6½-mile Van Courtlandt Park course in 34m. 37.4-ss.

The battle for the team championship was very interesting, with Dorchester Club of Boston and Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia pushing the winners closely. Dorchester Club finished only 7 points behind the leaders, with Meadowbrook only 2 points behind Dorchester. The Paulist A. C. with 87 points was third, while Millrose A. C. brought up the rear with 96.

Ritola had to show his best running in order to take the title as he had, among other contestants for the title, R. E. Johnson of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works A. A., the 1921 champion, and James Henigan of the Dorchester Club and Marvin Rick of the New York A. C., former former Princeton varsity runner. Ritola led Johnson at the finish by about 300 yards, the order of finish and times of the first 20 runners follow:

Runner and club	M. S.
William Ritola, F. A. A. C.	34:37.4
R. E. Johnson, E. T. S. C.	35:41.4
Ilmarin, F. A. A. C.	36:21
Marvin Rick, New York A. C.	36:23
James Henigan, Dorchester Club	36:25
John Doherty, Dorchester Club	36:37
W. Ritter Jr., Meadowbrook Club	36:38
F. Phillips, Paulist A. C.	36:45
F. A. Tobanen, Meadowbrook Club	36:57
R. Dairymple, Dorchester Club	37:05
A. Fager, F. A. A. C.	37:10
Viktor Kymonen, Millrose A. C.	37:16
G. Nilson, F. A. A. C.	37:20
G. A. Ramsey, Meadowbrook Club	37:29
A. Studenroth, Meadowbrook Club	37:27
W. Worthington, Meadowbrook Club	37:47
E. Garvey, Paulist A. C.	37:50
Joseph Doherty, Dorchester Club	37:55
R. Williams, Dorchester Club	37:55
O. Laakso, Millrose A. C.	38:07

*Not in team scoring.

West Point Winner of Brilliant Game

Cadets Defeat Navy in One of Their Greatest Football Contests

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (Special).—While Army-Navy football games have always been noted for their hard, brilliant play and spectacular setting, it is doubtful if one has ever been held which could surpass the one which took place on Franklin Field this afternoon, when the United States Military Academy eleven, coached by Maj. C. D. Daly, defeated the United States Naval Academy, coached by R. C. Folwell, by a score of 17 to 14. It was the first time the Army had won or scored against the Navy since 1916. The battle waged close and hard from the very start to the end and not a handful of spectators left their seats until the final whistle had blown.

Among the 55,000 spectators present were Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, who represented the President; J. W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and Gen. J. J. Pershing, who represented the Army, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary, who represented the Navy. As usual the Cadets marched on to the field headed by their army mule, while the Midshipmen came on with their goat in the rear of the procession instead of leading.

It was not until the second period

CALIFORNIA WINS THRILLING GAME

Defeats Leland Stanford in the "Big Game" of the Pacific Coast by 28 to 0

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 25 (Special).—Before the largest crowd that ever congregated on the Pacific coast to watch a football game, University of California today defeated the Leland Stanford Junior University eleven, 28 to 0. From the standpoint of the spectator with the masses of Blue and Gold, colors of California and Cardinal and White, in the Stanford section, lighting up the drab stadium, the game was a spectacle which will not be forgotten west of the Rockies in many months. Stanford, according to the predictions which have been made many times by sports writers in the west, was figured to take a defeat by from 60 to 100 to 0. Coach Andrew Kerr's players, however, held when not expected to hold, fought when within the shadow of their goal posts and made brilliant plays when expected to resort to straight football and thrilled the crowds to a standstill.

H. P. Muller '23, California player, who was named as an All-American last year, failed in most of his famous forward passes, and Stanford recovered several Bear fumbles in Bear territory. These two things helped hold the score down. The game was really a closer contest than the score indicates. C. A. Wilcox '23, Stanford left halfback, and J. B. Morrison '23, California fullback, did the punting for the two teams, and each averaged about 35 yards, with Morrison slightly in the lead.

California scored early in the first quarter when D. P. Nichols '24, California right half, threw a forward pass 25 yards to Muller, who ran 10 yards for the touchdown.

In the second period Nichols tossed one to Jack Spaulding '23, who fell over for a score, and a little later Nichols carried the ball through the Stanford line 15 yards for a touchdown. Here the Bears' advance stopped. At the close of the first half Coach Kerr sent in several reserves in both the backfield and on the line. The teams were in midfield and Stanford successfully halted the California machine in the third period, which ended without a score by either team.

Kerr used reserves freely. After seven minutes of play in the final period, Morrison made his score, and here the Bears stopped.

Morrison, Nichols, Muller and R. A. Berkey '23, an end, were the outstanding stars of the California machine. Wilcox, M. W. Cuddeback '25, Capt. D. S. DeGrodt '25 and Norman Cleveland '23 shone for Stanford.

This contest, the "big game" of the Pacific coast, marks the end of the first season of Stanford's play under G. S. Warner system with Andrew Kerr and C. E. Thornhill, formerly of the University of Pittsburgh and Cornell College, respectively, actively in charge. After the game the coaches expressed themselves as well satisfied with the Cardinals' showing.

The summary:

CALIFORNIA	STANFORD
Berkey, le. re. Lawson, Dolis, Sproul	Beam, lt. r. Clyde, Walker, Stols
Deane, lt. r. Paville, Pheny, Honck	Gallagher, lt. r. Matthews, Zuber
Clark, r. lt. Cravens, Loomis	Witter, r. lt. Shipkey, Douglas
Muller, re. lt. Morts, Janssen, Thomas	Reb, qb. Woodard, Campbell, Wheat

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GRINNELL AWARDS LETTERS
GRINNELL, Ia., Nov. 27 (Special).—Eleven football men have been awarded their letter at Grinnell College. William Wood '25, C. A. Hobbett '25, and G. L. Duke '25, who substituted for S. G. Barclay, who was the star of the Navy team, were the first to receive their letter in track. Other members of the team who had previously won football letters and are entitled to them again are H. E. Nichols '24, Ernest Schmidt '24, L. B. Janssen '23, C. W. Datesman '22, E. R. Norelius '23, N. W. Whitthill '23, and R. A. Walters '24.

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Duff Questions the Wisdom of New Rules

Bluenose May Be Disqualified Under Regulations Adopted

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26.—William Duff, member of the Canadian Parliament for Lunenburg, a large owner of fishing vessels, in a letter tonight to the Halifax press, questioned the wisdom of the new sparring and displacement regulations recently announced by the trustees of the International Fishermen's Trophy and added that "it would be interesting to know if the Bluenose would be qualified to enter the races under these new rules."

"I think this should not have been done," the letter said, referring to the new regulations, "without a conference of the people who have been interested in the past or may be interested in the future in the races."

"If the idea is to encourage both the building and the racing of vessels, then I contend that the new rules will have the contrary effect. I am very doubtful whether it is wise to endeavor to standardize fishing schooners. My own idea is that the men who should be best qualified to judge of these regulations are men who have been in the capacity of fishermen."

"There are some 15 fishing schooners being built or ordered in Nova Scotia, and if these rules of displacement and sparring are final and irrevocable, then I think I am safe in saying very few if any of these schooners will be qualified to compete for the International Fishermen's Cup."

"It would also be interesting to know if the Bluenose would be qualified to enter the races under the new rules. It seems to me that while of course there must be some rules to govern these races, that the few regulations there are the better, and as long as a vessel is a bona fide fisherman and has been engaged in the fisheries for a certain length of time, such vessel should be eligible to enter the races."

"In the best interests of sport, and without any personal reflection against those who have spent a good deal of time, energy, and money arranging the races for the past three years, I would suggest that at the earliest possible time a conference be held composed of the people interested from all angles, and that a board of trustees, as well as necessary committees, be appointed from their ranks."

WISCONSIN ELECTS BELOW
MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27 (Special).—M. P. Below '24, left tackle on the University of Wisconsin football team, has been elected to captain the 1925 Badger eleven. This year was Below's first season of varsity football at Wisconsin. He played two years at the Oshkosh (Wis.) Normal School, and played last year with the Cardinal scrubs while ineligible, due to lack of residence at the university.

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MICHIGAN WINS AT CROSS-COUNTRY

Takes Team and Individual Honors in Western Conference Championship Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
A. A. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
University of Michigan	41
University of Wisconsin	31
University of Illinois	22
Iowa State College	72
Ohio State University	141
University of Minnesota	149
Michigan Agricultural College	158
Purdue University	195
Indiana University	200

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 25 (Special).—University of Michigan's star cross-country team won first place in the annual "Big Ten" Conference cross-country run held here at Purdue University today, with a score of 41 points. E. R. Isabell '23 of Michigan, was the first man to finish, his time for the distance being 26m. 31.5s. University of Wisconsin finished in second place, with a score of 51 points.

The day was clear and cold for the race, and the five-mile course was in splendid condition. A rather stiff breeze hampered the runners somewhat, but they made up for this by the fast, hard condition of the course. The players all finished in excellent condition, and after Isabell finished, came in grouped fairly much together. Isabell ran a pretty race from the start, maintaining his place with the leaders over the entire course, and sprinting the last mile to finish safely ahead of the field. Capt. L. N. Rathbun '23 of Iowa State College was the second man to finish, his time being recorded at 27m. 3.5s. Iowa State and University of Illinois were tied for third place in the big race, each having a total of 72 points. All of the visiting teams were the guests of the Purdue Athletic Association this afternoon at the football game between Purdue and Indiana universities, which resulted in a 7-to-0 tie. The first 10 finishers and their times follow:

Runner and College	Time
E. R. Isabell, Michigan	26m. 31.5s.
L. N. Rathbun, Iowa State	26m. 33s.
Russell Scott, Illinois	26m. 42s.
G. C. Wade, Wisconsin	26m. 46s.
E. L. Bierbaum, Iowa State	26m. 49s.
L. C. Tschudi, Wisconsin	26m. 52s.
J. A. Bowen, Michigan	26m. 54s.
L. M. Valley, Wisconsin	26m. 57s.
E. S. Wells, Illinois	26m. 59s.
J. O. Bearick, Michigan	27m. 4s.

MORE SURPRISES ON THE GRIDIRON

Dartmouth Beats Brown and Detroit Defeats W. and J. College Scores Saturday

HARVARD, 10, Yale 3.
West Point 17, Annapolis 14.
Dartmouth 7, Brown 0.
Boston College 0, Georgetown 0.
Boston University 14, Tufts 0.
Notre Dame 15, Carnegie Tech 0.
Lafayette 2, Chicago 0.
Bucknell 20, Rutgers 13.
Fordham 20, Muhlenberg 20.
Swarthmore 25, Haverford 2.
West Virginia 28, Ohio University 0.
Johns Hopkins 14, St. Johns 0.
Gettysburg 15, Lebanon Valley 0.
Penn M. I. 6, Western Maryland 0.
Michigan A. C. 45, Mass. A. C. 0.
Wisconsin 9, Chicago 0.
Ohio State 6, Illinois 3.
Michigan 16, Minnesota 7.
Iowa 37, Northwestern 3.
Nebraska 54, Iowa State 6.
Indiana 7, Purdue 0.
Detroit 20, Washington & Jefferson 9.
Wabash 20, DePaul 0.
Franklin 27, Earlham 0.
St. Louis 28, Loyola 0.
Case 7, Ohio Northern 6.
Ohio Wesleyan 14, Dennison 13.
Heidelberg 33, Western Reserve 12.
Creighton 22, Nebraska Wesleyan 13.
Wooster 45, Muskingum 0.
Culver M. I. 44, Rose P. I. 0.
Columbia College 50, De Paul 6.
Milliken 6, Lake Forest 6.
Bradley 7, Carthage 6.
Augustana 7, Illinois College 6.
Illinois Wesleyan 19, Knox 7.
Drake 14, Miss. A. & M. 6.
Oklahoma 3, Oklahoma A. C. 3.
California 28, Stanford 0.
Oregon A. C. 16, Washington State 0.
Colorado A. C. 33, Brigham Young 0.
Colorado 16, Colorado Mines 0.
Gonzaga 14, Idaho 7.
Whitman 13, Montana 0.
Creighton 33, Nebraska Wesleyan 13.
Florida 12, Oglethorpe 0.
Alabama 10, Georgia 6.
N. C. State 32, Wake Forest 0.
Pt. Benning 14, Mississippi 13.
Harvard's victory over Yale and West Point's over Annapolis were the only eastern football upsets that occurred last Saturday and broke the season of 1922 to a close for most of the colleges of the country.

Another good-sized game that came out in an unexpected way was the Dartmouth-Brown contest at Fenway Park, Boston, which was won by the former, 7 to 0. After Harvard defeated

Dartmouth and Brown won from Harvard, to say nothing of other preliminary-game results. Brown was expected to defeat the Green by a sizable margin, especially as L. K. Neidlinger '23, Dartmouth's star tackle, was out of the contest; but a fumble by Brown on her 20-yard line gave Dartmouth a chance in the third period which resulted in a touchdown and point after, the only scores of the game. L. G. Leavitt '25 recovered the fumble for the Green and followed this up by doing most of the line plunging which brought the touchdown.

There were two intercollegiate games in which eastern teams took part. Washington & Jefferson College met University of Detroit and the Presidents lost, 20 to 9. This is the second time the team has been defeated in 20 games. Massachusetts Agricultural College met Michigan Agricultural College and the latter outplayed the former in every department, winning 45 to 0 and scoring in every period.

Lafayette and Lehigh had a battle royal, the former winning by a field goal. Boston University sprang a surprise by defeating Tufts College, 14 to 0, all of the points being scored in the first period. Notre Dame University easily defeated Carnegie Institute of Technology, 19 to 0.

PRINCETON MUST MAKE NEW CREWS

Only Two Veterans Are Left From Last Year's Varsity

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The varsity crews which are to represent Princeton University next spring will like the 1922 football team, have to be developed from green material, according to Dr. J. D. Spaeth, director of rowing at Princeton, who today issued a statement on 1923 prospects. "While there is not a great deal of outstanding material in sight, it ought to be possible, from the five Varsity crews that have been rowing all fall, to develop a representative Princeton crew," he said. "C. D. Jackson '24, who rowed No. 4 in Capt. J. T. Pirie's boat this fall, is the only man left from last year's first varsity."

"As in the past," he continued, "two crews, the Orange and the Black, will have to be developed next spring. The competition between them will determine which will represent the university in the important races of the spring."

"The possible exception of the Navy, it seems likely that the crews which we shall have to meet next year will be as fast, if not faster, than last year. Yale and Harvard have both made changes in their coaching system, which will undoubtedly reflect in faster crews. Cornell can always be counted on to turn out a formidable effort."

Princeton again will be represented by a lightweight crew for competition in the 150-pound class, which proved popular last spring. Dr. Spaeth said. The Tiger schedule for 1923 follows:

April 28—Chula Cup regatta with Columbia and Pennsylvania on Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
May 5—Triangular regatta with Harvard and Navy, on Lake Carnegie; 12—Triangular regatta with Cornell and Yale, on Lake Cayuga; 13—150-pound class race with Harvard and Yale, on Lake Carnegie; 26—150-pound and third varsity crews in American Henley regatta, on Schuylkill River.

MAINE HAS A NEW BASEBALL BODY

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 26 (Special).—At a meeting held here yesterday by representatives of four Maine colleges—University of Maine, Colby, Bowdoin, and Bates—the organization of a body which is known as the Maine Intercollegiate Baseball Association took place. The association is subject to the approval of the athletic councils of the four colleges. The managers of the four colleges arranged their baseball schedule for 1923, which is as follows:

April 19—Bowdoin vs. Bates at Lewiston; Colby vs. Maine at Waterville; Bowdoin vs. Colby at Brunswick; 5—Bowdoin vs. Maine at Orono; 8—Bates vs. Colby at Waterville; 16—Maine vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick; 19—Bates vs. Bowdoin at Lewiston; 23—Bowdoin vs. Colby at Waterville; 26—Colby vs. Maine at Orono.

June 1—Bates vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick; Colby vs. Colby at Waterville; 6—Bates vs. Colby at Lewiston.

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Queens Victory Over Argonauts Popular

Will Meet Edmonton Elks for Canadian Rugby Title Saturday

TORONTO, Ont. (Special) Nov. 26.—In the most stubbornly-contested game in the history of Canadian rugby football the Queens University team, champions of the Intercollegiate Union, defeated the Argonauts of this city, winners of the Interprovincial championship for the last three years and the 1921 Canadian champions in the final game for the eastern Canada title yesterday afternoon, 42 to 11. The winners will now meet the Edmonton Elks, champions of western Canada, for the Canadian title next Saturday.

The game was played in a steady snow fall which at times was driven by a strong north wind and while the ground was covered with a coating of snow the footing was good. The cold wind caused a number of fumbles by both backfields, but those of the winners were not costly while Conacher's three fumbles in the first half gave the winners nine points.

The teams were evenly matched along the line, but the winners had two star players in the backfield in Leadley and Batstone, while Conacher was the star for the losers, and Queens directed all their attacks at him in an effort to slow him up, and they had more success in their attempts than has any other team in the past three years. McKelvey and Mundell played well for the winners and carried the brunt of the line smothering, while Batstone and Leadley made a number of good gains by passing runs around the end. Leadley kicked excellently, using great judgment. He kicked to Conacher continually and the Queens tacklers knew who was to receive the ball and were down waiting for the Argonaut captain to make the catch, and immediately tackled him. He frequently gained 10 yards with Queens players hanging on to him. He did over two-thirds of the offensive work for the losers. All of the winners points came as a result of Leadley's kicking.

Conacher was the best for the losers and despite his costly fumbles maintained his position as the premier half-back in the history of the game in Canada. He was watched closely throughout the game but went the entire hour without a relief and made good gains on plunges and runs and outkicked Leadley and Batstone. Dinsmore at quarterback was next to Conacher in brilliance and contributed a number of good gains. Both teams came from behind twice. Queens securing one point within two minutes of the start on a rouge and then the Argonauts forged into the lead through Conacher's drop kick. Before the first period ended Leadley sent Queens ahead with a drop kick. In the second period Conacher dropped a kick behind his own line when surrounded by tacklers and Thomas fell on the ball for a touchdown. The Argonauts kept Queens on the defensive throughout the third period and for half of the fourth and scored a touchdown in the third, which was converted by Conacher. The latter's kicking also secured two rouges which gave the Argonauts the lead by 11 to 9 with less than 10 minutes to play.

Leadley broke away after an exchange of kicks, and made 35 yards before being downed, and on the second following down sent over a drop kick, which put his team in the lead, and they held it despite the determined attack of the local team. The Queens victory was a very popular one, as this is the first time since 1904 that Queens has won a championship.

Summary:
QUEENS ARGONAUTS
Walker, McNeil, Polson, Thomas, Vella, Fear, Thomey, McKelvey, Im, Spring, Earle, Mendell, Johnston, Im, Wallace, Carson, Reynolds, H. Pugh, Lewis, Bruns, an, Cluett, Young, Evans, qb, Binsmore, McKelvey, Harding, lb, rhb, Sullivan, McKelvey

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Leadley, chb. chb, Conacher
Batstone, rhb. rhb, McCormick
McLeod, fb. fw, Sirett, Wilson
Score—Queens University 12, Argonauts 11.
Touchdowns—Thomas, for Queens; Dinsmore, for Argonauts. Drop kick—Leadley, for Queens. Converted touchdowns—Conacher, for Argonauts; Conacher, for Queens.
Rouge—Batstone 2, for Argonauts. Referee—B. Simpson, Hamilton. Umpire—T. Riddell, Montreal. Head linesman—Lieut. Col. E. Reid, London.

YALE SHOOTERS WIN FROM HARVARD TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—By a margin of 15 points the Yale varsity trapshooting team defeated the Harvard varsity here Saturday in their annual shoot. Seven men represented each university, and the men with the best five scores counted in the team standing.

C. P. Williams '23, captain of the Yale team, was the individual winner, with 48 out of a possible 50. He was closely followed by S. H. Blackmar, also of Yale, with 47. J. M. Begg and J. M. Forbes were the high scorers for Harvard, with 44 each. The scores:

YALE	HARVARD
C. P. Williams Jr. '23	24 48
H. Blackmer '24	24 47
W. E. Birdwell '25	22 46
G. N. Slade '25	22 43
P. T. Holmes '25	24 43
Totals	116 111
J. M. Begg '24	20 44
J. M. Forbes '23	23 44
Donald Maxwell '23	21 43
B. M. Baruch Jr. '23	22 41
J. C. Bancroft '23	19 40
Totals	105 107

PENN STATE QUINTET SCHEDULE GIVEN OUT

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Nov. 26.—Contests with Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Cornell, Syracuse, Swarthmore, and Carnegie Tech feature the Pennsylvania State College basketball schedule for 1923, as announced today by Manager Frank Chalk, with the approval of the faculty athletic committee. Nine of the contests will be played on the home floor, while the remaining five games will be away from home. Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech will be played on a western trip, Cornell and Syracuse on a northern trip, and Pennsylvania on a single game trip to Philadelphia. The schedule follows:

Dec. 14—Juniata, at home.
Jan. 6—Syracuse, at home; 13—Carnegie Tech, at home; 20—Bethany, at home; 27—Lebanon Valley, at home.
Feb. 2—Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh; 3—Carnegie Tech, at Pittsburgh; 7—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 8—Dickinson, at home; 17—Pittsburgh, at home; 22—Cornell at Ithaca; 23—Syracuse, at Syracuse.
March 3—Swarthmore, at home; 10—Alumni, at home.

NATIONAL SOCCER RESULTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—In National Soccer Challenge Cup elimination games here yesterday, Bricklayers of this city defeated the Goodwins 2 to 0, and Thistles defeated Sparta-Union, 2 to 1. Both of the latter are local teams. Thistles and Bricklayers meet in the fourth round next Sunday to determine which shall represent this section in the national competition.

ANOTHER HOLE-IN-ONE GOLFER
PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 26.—The first hole in 1 of the season was registered here today by W. A. Julian of Cincinnati when he sank his drive on the eighteenth green of the No. 1 course at the end of a match with B. H. Kroger, another Cincinnati golfer. The distance is 189 yards.

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BIG IRRIGATION PROJECT STARTED

Solano County Landowners Unite on \$2,200,000 Plan

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Establishment of a 60,000-acre irrigation district, co-operative in character, at a cost of \$2,200,000 in northern Solano County, has been virtually accomplished by an organization of landowners, who operate their own farms and orchards in that section of the State, according to papers filed with the Secretary of State here.

The source of the water supply is to be the Sacramento River, from which the water will be taken at a point in the by-pass about 11 miles from Dixon. Three pumping lifts have been contracted for to raise the water from the river to the main canal and carry it thence to the distribution system, whose maximum elevation is 68 feet. The cost per acre will be approximately \$33 for the construction of canal systems and establishment of the pumping plants. Thereafter, the charge per year for water will be about \$5.25 per acre, including maintenance of the system.

Engineering plans have been completed, surveys for the canal system finished, and the financing arranged. Work on the plant is to commence about Jan. 1, 1923, and the system will be completed and in use within six months from that date. Application for permission to establish the irrigation district and install such improvements as are needed has been made to the water department.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC HEADS HOLD MEETING

Representatives of several New England colleges held a conference at Hotel Bellevue yesterday in order that the colleges of New England may have sounder relations to intercollegiate athletics. H. A. Vickers of New Hampshire College was chairman. The main object is to stamp out any professionalism that may creep into the competitions. A complete code was drawn up. Another meeting will be held in the near future to perfect plans.

The following colleges were represented: New Hampshire, Prof. E. T. Haddleton, W. H. Cowell, H. A. Vickers; Connecticut Agricultural, R. J. Guyer, S. P. Hollister; Rhode Island State, Prof. Frank Keany; Vermont, J. E. Donahue, H. A. Mayforth; Maine, R. H. Bryant, H. L. Grover; R. F. N. Bree; Massachusetts Agricultural, J. P. Lentz, F. A. McLaughlin.

YALE FRESHMEN WIN
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—Yale freshmen met a Harvard freshman team on the soccer field yesterday morning. Yale winning, 4 to 0. Yale made three of its goals in the first half. A. C. Milliken, G. W. Welles Jr. and Willey scoring, and in the second half F. W. Wallace raised Yale's score to four goals.

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Naval Officer Says He Has Discovered Gravitation Cause
Declares Ether Waves Traveling Across Sky With Speed of Light Are Responsible
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Claim to discovery of the cause of gravitation—something that Sir Isaac Newton, discoverer of the law of gravitation, could not find—was made by an American naval officer, Capt. T. J. J. See, Government astronomer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in a lecture before the California Academy of Sciences.

Discovery by Captain See of the cause of gravitation, which also was claimed in the lecture, led to the finding of a definite connection between magnetism and gravity, he said, both due to invisible ether waves traveling across the heavenly spaces with the speed of light.

By an extension of the theory of the earth's magnetism by Gauss, celestial bodies are held together by the force of gravitation, he said.

At the equator, therefore, the two poles of the earth's magnetism, being equally distant, attract equally in opposite directions. But at the poles the needle stands on end and is pulled downward bodily by the magnetic force.

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HANDLING OF CITY TRAFFIC NOW BIG MUNICIPAL PROBLEM

Increasing Number of Motor Vehicles Bring Conditions Undreamed of a Few Years Ago

With the United States rapidly becoming a nation of automobile owners, and the motor truck taking its place as an important factor in transportation, traffic and its handling is a question which is taxing the inventive and administrative genius of police and city officials in the search for an answer.

In many cases the problem of traffic is coming to have an economic as well as a mechanical significance. Officials in touch with the situation point out that where the problem three or four years ago was one of devising systems of signals and directing the flow of traffic, today it is a question of finding a way to dissolve congestion. This must be done, it is emphasized, to the end that the position of the motor vehicle in the economic structure of trade and transportation may not be impaired.

Traffic, the specialists say, falls into the two general classes of city and country. With the construction of roads and the policing of the country highways, this latter phase of the problem is being met. It is the city traffic which presents the greatest problem and which is the most difficult of solution.

Boston as an Example

Boston presents itself somewhat as a "horrible example" of the complications which the large city traffic problem can assume. Many of the larger western and midwestern cities have grown along lines which took cognizance of city planning ideas. Their broader thoroughfares are capable of handling the traffic. Boston streets are not. The business center of the city is widely known for the peregrinations of its cobbled and narrow thoroughfares. In the wool, leather, market, and financial districts the streets are unequal to the needs. In the morning, from 8 o'clock to 9 o'clock, increasingly heavy streams of motor vehicles head toward Boston from its many suburbs. Between 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock these streams become almost solid phalanxes moving toward a common center. The day witnesses a constant procession of shifting traffic and the afternoon finds the streams and phalanxes leaving the city.

Today there have been 313,000 registration numbers for pleasure automobiles issued in Massachusetts, with the prospect that the number may rise to 325,000 before the close of the year. A substantial majority of these automobiles are owned and operated in Boston or in the suburbs lying within a 20-mile radius of the city.

Fundamental Problems

There are, then, two fundamental problems in the whole question of traffic in the city of Boston. First, it is essential that the moving traffic be kept moving and that there be enough traffic officers to assure this. The second, and traffic experts feel, perhaps, the most important problem, is the disposition of the automobiles coming into the city.

It is pointed out that so great is the volume of traffic in the city, that virtually every intersecting street in the business district must be policed by a crossing officer. For the traffic work in the city Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe, head of the traffic division, has 150 men. He refrains from stating how many he really needs, presumably for fear of startling the authorities, but a request has been made by the Police Commissioners for 100 more officers, 50 of which would be assigned to the traffic division.

Keeping the traffic moving is the immediate problem and duty of the traffic division as Captain Hoppe sees it. More main arteries of traffic is the most effective solution in his opinion. To this first phase the division is addressing its activities. The latter is a matter of public sentiment and legislative action directing that public work be undertaken.

Neck of the Bottle

At the present time traffic congestion on the business section of Boston must pass through a figurative "neck of the bottle." The main arteries feed in just so far but to reach the section below Tremont Street in the department store and business district, traffic must pass through a congested area of narrow thoroughfares. Much of this is heavy traffic of trucks whose movement is essential to efficient business activity.

As possible new main arteries which would really solve the problem at the neck of the bottle, suggestions are made. It is proposed that a thoroughfare be built from State

Street to Dock Square through what is now Exchange Street, nothing more than an alley. A plan for this was before the last session of the Legislature, but the opposition of State Street banking interests was so strong that the petition failed of approval. The second suggestion is for a highway which would run from Court Street to Cambridge Street, and making the Cambridge Street Bridge a link in the arterial system.

There is under construction a new wide thoroughfare to be known as Stuart Street. This, it is said, will undoubtedly influence a considerable shift in business development, but so far as solving the congestion at the neck of the bottle it promises negligible relief.

Parking presents one of the most serious phases of the general problem today. The city ordinances provide that no motor vehicle shall be parked along the curb for more than 30 minutes except in one or two specially designated places where there is no limit on parking. Along some of the narrower streets parking is restricted to one side of the street, but along others fully as narrow both sides are lined with vehicles during the day and it is with difficulty that two moving vehicles can pass each other, in many cases.

Parking Rule Enforced

The traffic division is enforcing the 20-minute parking rule as far as the numbers of the force permit. Tags are hung on vehicles exceeding the limit or the names of the owners are taken and many are sent through to court, even on the first offense. Charles Street on both sides and a stretch of Beacon Street at the foot of the hill at the corner of Charles Street have been thrown open to all-day parking. This space is generally filled all day but the number of vehicles accommodated is negligible in comparison with the number in the city.

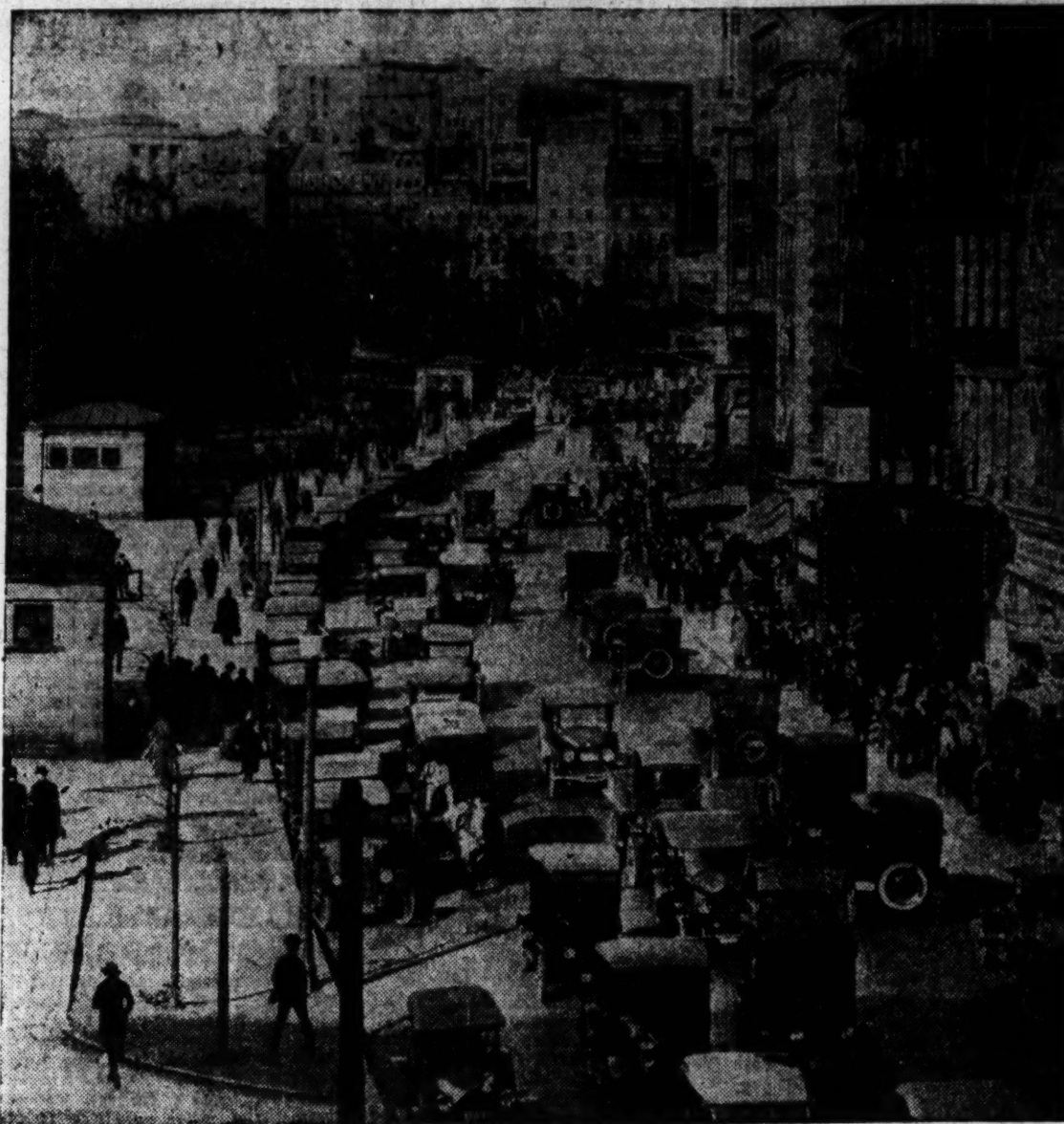
There are not nearly enough garages in which a motor car can be stored during the day. To find a garage in the downtown district where the congestion is greatest and the temptation to park and take a chance on being tagged strongest, is like a search for the proverbial needle in the haystack. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, has recently advanced a suggestion to the city planning board that the storage place for trains between Huntington Avenue, Boylston Street, Massachusetts Avenue and Exeter Street, be arcaded as an all-day parking space for motor vehicles. The Mayor says that the arcade would be a civic asset rather than an unsightly train yard.

Perhaps the most radical suggestion that has been advanced is that pleasure vehicles be excluded from the business sections of Boston between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. This will be the subject of debate before the Park Street Club on the evening of Nov. 4. As a practical proposition, however, traffic experts recognize that only an extremely would warrant such a restriction and that to provide for one would be eminently unfair to business.

Complicating Elements

There are other things which complicate the problem. There is the inconsiderate and thoughtless motorist. He takes over a space in an all-day parking reservation and inconsiderately occupies a space and one-half. He parks straight back to the curb instead of diagonally in accord with the arrangement of other cars. He waits until he has arrived at a street where he knows he is to turn before he gets in position to turn and often holds up a line of traffic until he is out of the way. He falls to signal.

All these factors enter into the general problem of traffic, a traffic in which thousands of motorists circulate about a city daily at the wheel of a powerful instrument. So far as Boston is concerned the saturation point of traffic is reached and public sentiment must back public expenditure to solve the problem. The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Planning Board are co-operating in study of the question. It is pointed out that their study requires vision if it is to be assumed that 75,000 more automobiles are to be owned in the State next year than this, and it is emphasized that their conclusions must be put into effect soon in the interests of economic progress.



Tremont Street, Showing Automobiles Parked on Common Side and Moving Traffic That Means Congestion the Minute There is a Halt in the Procession

magical rapidity in some tropical climates, the airplane fairly disintegrating before one's eyes. The difficulties in keeping propellers in service on the Mexican border in 1916 were so acute that it was finally necessary to send mechanics, materials, and machinery down to the border and to manufacture and assemble the propellers under the same conditions in which they were to be used, thus avoiding subsequent drying and change of condition of the wood. The British have experienced similar troubles, perhaps in an even greater degree, in their Asiatic dominions and mandated states.

Bearing all this in mind, there are available two very excellent examples showing the durability obtainable under widely different conditions. The first is the case of an American flying boat which was flown from New York to Florida, used in a commercial service there throughout a winter, and then sent on a tour around a large part of the United States. It was never under cover, being left continuously on the beach at night, and after 11 months of steady flying it was adjudged advisable to recover the wings with new fabric, the wooden structure still being in excellent shape and ready to start on another year's flying. There is not much there to support the theory of inherent flimsiness.

The other example is taken from the London-Paris line, where the airplanes are stored in hangars. One of the companies operating there purchased a commercial biplane early last spring. It was flown about 200 hours during the first month, being the only airplane used to maintain a service of two round trips between the French and English capitals every week day. It continued to fly in great intensity throughout the summer, and has recently been transferred to the London-Amsterdam route, where it is now in regular service. The total air mileage to date must be in the neighborhood of 150,000. A careful and thorough examination after about 100 hours of flight at a mean speed of 100 miles an hour, revealed not the slightest sign of deterioration, most of the parts appearing to be in the same condition as when they left the factory. The conclusion reached from the inspection was that airplanes do not deteriorate in flight any more than while at rest on the ground, and that a comparison on the basis of hours of flight is misleading, as a machine may be worn out by the elements in a year, during which time it is flown only 100 hours, while another, kept in a hangar between flights, could have spent 1000 hours in the air during the same period and still be in good condition.

On the whole, one may conservatively expect 2000 hours of flying, provided the airplane is properly designed for commercial use and does not work under abnormally severe conditions and that the use is reasonably continuous, the average flying time being at least three hours a day. If the machine were kept in the open the wings would have to be replaced once or twice during this period. For a machine such as would be used by a sportsman for touring purposes, flying an average of one hour a day, a life of three or four years may be anticipated, even with present methods of construction.

When the separate elements of the airplane are considered it is found that the most trouble arises from the fabric, the rubber shock-absorber cord, and the wires. The engine is, of course, excepted from all this discussion. Some difficulty is also experienced with the proper protection of the interior of metal tubes and other hollow parts, rust being likely to get started on the inside in course of time and to work through the wall. Of the three elements first mentioned, the fabric is the only serious one, as wires or shock-absorbers can be replaced in a few minutes. The tendency in recent design, too, is toward the elimination of wires, except for the operation of the controls. There is no early prospect,

however, of the suppression of rubber shock-absorbers except on very large airplanes, and periodic replacement of the rubber, the work of only a few hours, will continue to be necessary. Re-covering the wings is rather more of a job, and calls for skilled work outside of the scope of the ordinary mechanic. Fortunately, the researches of the last seven years have borne fruit in the development of wing-coating preparations, which give much greater life than the old standard of clear "dope" covered by spar varnish, and the interval of three or four months, which was all that used to be safely possible for machines left continuously in the open, has been extended to nine months or a year.

Metal tubes, previously alluded to, can be protected by zinc plating or galvanizing or by enameling. Great progress has been made in preventing the formation of rust, but it is still impossible to count on keeping the open interior of a long steel tube entirely free from corrosion for more than a year of continuous outdoor exposure.

Whatever the type of airplane selected, and however careful its construction, depreciation will be rapid if maintenance work is not properly done. When bare wood is exposed it must promptly be protected with paint or varnish. All wires must be greased or painted or both to prevent rust, especially on seaplanes which remain in or near salt water. Little tears in the fabric must be repaired at once, lest they spread. These things are the very ABC of maintenance, and should be taken for granted almost without stipulation, yet they are sometimes neglected, and the owner of the airplane suffers as a result, his machine having to be consigned to the scrap-heap long before its proper time.

From the economic point of view, depreciation is of obvious importance. A new six-passenger airplane costs, without the engine, an average of \$15,000. If the life is taken as 200,000 miles, or 1,200,000 passenger miles, the charge per passenger mile for depreciation is 1.25 cents, about 10 per cent of the total cost of operation. There is likely to be a decided reduction in this figure, however, as a result both of increasing life and of decreasing first cost of commercial airplanes as the demand increases.

Aerial Touring in Practice

There was more to the Detroit airplane meet last month than the breaking of all existing speed records. It afforded also an excellent demonstration of the possibilities of aircraft for individual touring and transportation. The official report just issued shows that nearly 200 airplanes arrived at Selfridge Field by way of the air from all parts of the country. The majority were service machines flown in by army and navy pilots, but 33 of the visiting airplanes were owned and flown by civilians, and they brought a total of 70 passengers, two machines coming in with five persons each and a considerable number carrying three. Nine of the 28 civilian arrivals flew in from more than 400 miles away, five among them from more than double that distance.

The total distance flown in connection with the Detroit meet, including the mileage actually covered in the races and also that compiled by visiting airplanes in coming to Detroit and going home, was approximately 300,000 miles, all covered without any serious trouble. No better illustration of the possibilities of small heavier-than-air craft for touring could be desired.

CIVIL SERVICE CONTROL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The National Civil Service Reform League announced yesterday that during its annual convention here, Dec. 7 and 8, it would ask President Harding to recommend to Congress placing of the entire prohibition enforcement unit under civil service rules as a means of obtaining better enforcement of the Volstead Act.

RAIL CONSOLIDATION PROJECT SHUNNED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Interests of State and Investors Still Feeling Effects of the 'So-Called Mellen Experiment'

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 27 (Special).—New Hampshire sentiment with regard to the several proposed methods of railroad consolidation and reorganization has not yet crystallized in favor of any particular plan, although New Hampshire has more at stake in proportion than any other state in New England, both from the point of mileage and from that of money invested in railroad securities.

The State's interests, as well as those of thousands of investors residing in the State, are still suffering from the previous experiment in railroad consolidation which was attempted under the direction of Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven road for an "all New England consolidated railroad." The fact that many of the bills complained of are directly traceable to the Mellen experiment is the cause of a natural prejudice against the present proposed efforts to bring about a consolidation on the basis of one New England system.

Against Alliance

One of the most important railroad men in the State, from the standpoint of investors, is against another alliance with the New Haven on the ground that "you can't unite two weak roads and make one strong road," referring to the union of the New Haven with the Boston & Maine. It is noteworthy, in this connection, that at the stockholders' meeting of the Boston & Maine, President James H. Hustis reported that the road is now paying its expenses and also its overhead fixed charges.

It is also borne in mind by New Hampshire shippers that it requires rates 17 per cent higher on an average to support an all-New England railroad than it does to support a railroad operating a trunk line of longer hauls. There is propaganda just now in favor of several proposed alliances affecting the Boston & Maine. One plan actively discussed calls for an alliance of the Boston & Maine, Maine Central, and Bangor & Aroostook roads with the New York Central system. Under the same plan the New Haven would unite with the Pennsylvania.

It has not been made apparent, however, that any of the trunk lines from the west of New England would voluntarily consider a consolidation with a New England railroad; nor are the New Hampshire consolidation commission aware that any basis for a union has been devised which the New England roads would accept.

Stockholders Not Consulted
The stockholders in New England roads, many of whom live in this State and were accustomed to regard their railroad holdings as second only to Government bonds, have not in the slightest degree been consulted as yet as to what will be done with their stock. And the New Hampshire commission feel that considerable con-

cern is felt for the preservation of their property.

Unless a plan can be devised which is satisfactory to a reasonable degree, the sentiment among the New Hampshire commissioners is that the railroads may as well be kept as they are. The Boston & Maine appears to be improving, and may be able to work out its own salvation if the Legislature will take steps to even up what is asserted to be the present unfair competition with automobile trucks.

It is felt that the several units of the Boston & Maine in this State are worth all they are capitalized at and they should not be traded in on any deal at less than a fair price. The amount of railroad stock now held in New Hampshire represents an investment by the holders of about \$35,000,000, because most of this stock was bought at par. It is widely held.

SAVING OF STRAY DOGS IS INDORSED

Maine Governor Approves of Mayor Curley's Action

Mayor Curley's refusal to help the Harvard Medical School in practicing vivisection by handing over to it "stray dogs and cats of the city" meets with the enthusiastic approval of Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine.

The Boston Mayor has received a telegram of congratulation from the Governor of Maine for his declining to interfere with the work of the Animal Rescue League. Governor Baxter wired:

"As a citizen of New England I congratulate you upon your humane action in refusing to deliver stray dogs and cats to the medical schools for purposes of vivisection. Your example as Mayor of the city that is the intellectual center of this country encourages friends of animals throughout our land and shows that Boston has a heart as big as its intellect. Especially have you earned the gratitude of both children and adults who regard animals as man's humblest brothers."

GRANITE CUTTERS SIGN

WESTLEY, R. I., Nov. 27.—The Smith Granite Company and Kimball & Coombs, granite manufacturers here, have signed an agreement with the Granite Cutters Union, it was announced yesterday. These two companies followed the lead of the Cordata Granite Workers and the Columbia Granite Workers. Three-fifths of the granite cutters of this granite center have now signed contracts. The settlement provided for a \$11 an hour minimum wage and for a 44-hour week for seven months and a 40-hour week for the remaining five months of the year.

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Depreciation of Aircraft

THERE is a widespread, and quite erroneous, impression to the effect that aircraft are essentially fragile and deteriorate with great rapidity when in service, so that the depreciation charges to be allowed on commercial or private operation are necessarily high. The belief arises in part from an idea that anything which is light enough to fly must be fragile, in part from the knowledge that the airplane includes much wood and fabric, not ordinarily considered as durable engineering materials, and in part from a recollection of wartime experience and a confusion between the elimination of airplanes as the result of accidents with their condemnation as a result of deterioration. While the lives of airplanes during the war were exceedingly short, the conditions of their use were so very strenuous that it may fairly be said that airplanes never had time to wear out, and that true durability as a result was a factor of little importance in their design and selection. Conditions have changed, and the

uses to which the airplane is put have extended, since the war. The commercial airplane has few accidents causing even the most minor damage to the structure, and a large percentage of such machines may fairly be expected to remain in service until they wear out.

There have been three years of commercial operation now, but the information gained on depreciation has been largely of a negative character. In fact, most of the data available at the present time would seem to indicate that airplanes, so far as their inferior parts are concerned, never deteriorate and that they might be expected to exhibit a span of life akin to that of Dr. Holmes' one-hoss shay. Such a conclusion, however, would be a little optimistic.

Turning to actual specific information regarding airplanes as a whole, of course a great deal depends on whether or not the machines are put under cover between flights and also on the climate in which they are operating. Depreciation of wooden structures, particularly of those assembled by gluing, proceeds with an almost

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

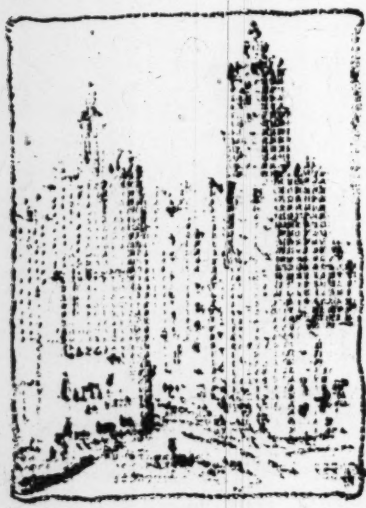
The Sham Antique in Architecture

By PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.

MR. CLUTTON BROCK, a well-known British writer and critic, in a recent address on the use of "sham Gothic" in ecclesiastical buildings, said: "I do not care what vulgarly is produced—I go as far as that—frankly vulgarly would be better than mere imitation."

He was pointing out that architecture is a language in which men express themselves, and that to the middle ages Gothic was the natural method of solving their structural and other problems. It is no longer, and, therefore, modern Gothic church architecture, to use Mr. Clutton Brock's words, cannot be anything but a "sham religious expression." This particular truth may seem to have little connection with everyday life, and yet in reality it deeply concerns us all. Of those who read in house-architecture the "Elizabethan" or the "Georgian" style, who visit their friends in "Adam period" drawing rooms and "Jacobean" libraries, or frequent the "Louis Quinze" suites of seaside hotels, how many consider for a single moment whether these terms mean anything whatever?

This looking back to the past is not a new phenomenon. All through history "one day telleth another," and no generation starts its work entirely anew. The architects of the Renaissance aimed at recapturing the spirit of ancient Greece and Rome, but they were not mere copyists. Into what they borrowed they breathed something of themselves and their time, and so gave to it the interest which is inherent in all original work, but which, from their very nature, is entirely lacking in the "styles" and "period rooms" of the modern "decorator."



Inspired Gothic

For "decoration" should not be mere frills and ornament—a thing of whims, like fashions in dress. It is not something that can be stuck on anywhere, as jam is laid on bread. True decoration of a building is an inseparable part of its architecture. A room designed by Sir Christopher Wren is the result of, and expresses Wren's thought; a copy of the same room expresses nothing whatever. It is not Wren's solution of this particular problem, and of the copyist it tells nothing, but his limitations.

The buildings of Isaac Jones or Wren, or the brothers Adam, were the outcome of the conditions—social, artistic, structural, hygienic—of their age. Our life and our demands are very different. No one can say exactly what kind of a house Robert Adam would build were he alive in 1922, but it is certain that it would be born of modern conditions and, as such, it could not be a mere version of some scheme of about 1770, such as the modern decorator is so fond of perpetrating. The "Adam period" room, in a house of modern design, is, in fact, just the room that Adam would not design today. And so, the greater the accuracy, the less characteristic will be the reproduction; while, if the imitation of the "period" is quite complete, the unfortunate owner will build a room that is effect unless he is consistent enough to give up his tweed suit for fancy dress.

There is not much difficulty in reproducing the outward form of famous examples: anyone can pick out the details from the books and any draftsman can draw them. And when it is all there, what is left? An empty fraud. Mr. Clutton Brock is quite right. Vulgarly is better than that, for vulgarity may, be at least sincere.

Three dishonest buildings in London—for they pretend to be medieval when they are modern—are the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts and the Tower Bridge. Of these the last is the worst, for it not only disguises its age but its construction. The Houses of Parliament, completed from the plans of Sir Charles Barry, R. A., in 1860, have great qualities: they have a romantic feeling, they appeal to the imagination and, in spite of their wealth of detail and elaboration, they form an imposing mass. And yet even Barry's genius cannot persuade us that it was natural for men to build so mediocrally here of the middle ages. Where it is most reminiscent it is least successful, but it is a very interesting and,

Inspiration Not Imitation

MR. PHIPPS' admirable discussion of the Antique brings us to ask: What is the point of view of a designer anyway?

Many American architects have succeeded, as Despradelle, Boston, the noted Technology instructor, used to say, in becoming famous merely through copying some nice bit of antique detail. He said the proper way was, to have an architect design the plan first; be sure that it was practical and thoroughly in proportion there, then use the classic Orders of Architecture as a sort of alphabet, or the Gothic as an inspiration if that style seemed to fit the needs of the building. Think how the Gothic style inspired Cass Gilbert in his design for the Woolworth Building, New York.

We hardly dare to mention it, but there is much to say about the sham antique in furniture.

On the whole, satisfactory design, the sculpture at the main entrance being particularly effective and admirably placed.

Many instances of these two opposite points of view—the medieval and the modern—could be found in all countries. We have only selected the Houses of Parliament and the Middlesex Guildhall because their character and position make the contrast particularly striking. In every case the lesson will be the same: only as a building tells the truth can it have permanent interest or value. Honest work only comes from honest thinking, and that is why it is the concern of us all.

Correction

In the article on "The Old and New in Waterloo Place, London," as published in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 30, it was stated that Robert Adam was the architect of the county fire office in Piccadilly Circus. The name should have been Robert Adam. Robert Adam passed away in the year 1792, and this building was not erected until 1819. Robert Adam, whose dates are 1733-1850, was a much less eminent architect.

Art Notes

New York's Newest

Gallery for Modernists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Younger by two days than the American Art Association's sumptuous new quarters, the New Gallery is the latest debutante of the art season, a very modern young gallery, on its tip-toes and eager for the fray. To inaugurate its dual policy of presenting the "arrivés" among modernists to New York and of introducing promising new-comers, there has been assembled an exhibition of paintings by Matisse, Derain, the Italian Modigliani, Dufy, Signac, Vlaminck, and others not so well known. As the amateur of 40 years ago backed his judgment and bought Manet's and Monet's before they were accepted, and in more recent times the paintings of Cézanne and Gauguin, so today the opportunity remains the same to take a "flier" in ultra-modern art with the same odds as before.

Before the onslaught of modernism, it is well to hold fast to that which, time, perspective of country or epoch, has decreed good art, not stubbornly or blindly, but for the requisite stability and calm to meet these aesthetic exigencies. The modernists and their advocates call for no half-way advances and are quite deaf to indifference; they are self-consciously separatists and aggressively radical. But their enthusiasm is splendid, and in casting their nets on the other side they have found a motley catch of seemingly new fish to fry.

The New Gallery is destined to become a rendezvous, a rallying place for free thinkers, for it is an attractive and inviting spot. Gay silks are at the windows and on the chairs, and the walls are light and the pictures hung sparingly. One room has a large fireplace and lounge where one can reflect at ease on the whys and wherefores of art. Two paintings by Henri Matisse are the starting point in this exhibition, a center around which cluster the lesser luminaries. His austerity of style is that of the pioneer, his pursuit of poignant fact a stark and solemn business. He disclaims the softer aspect of life for abstraction and tacit statistics. Virile, violent at times, and vibrant, Matisse has set a standard which is being carried on by the modernists with great gusto.

Signac the pointillist, Derain, Dufy, and the stormy Vlaminck are no newcomers to New York galleries. Lee Simonson, the gifted stage designer, is seen in the rôle of self-portraitist with considerable effect. Marguerite Zorach's embroideries show an ancient art brought up to date. The work of a young Italian, Amédée Modigliani, is seen here for the first time. A sculptor-painter, he combined many qualities in his art, particularly in a series of drawings of caryatids, where sculpture rotes roundly and an fluent silhouette co-operate with the modern idiom. David Burluck has been called the "father of Russian futurism" and has exhibited in Moscow, Germany.

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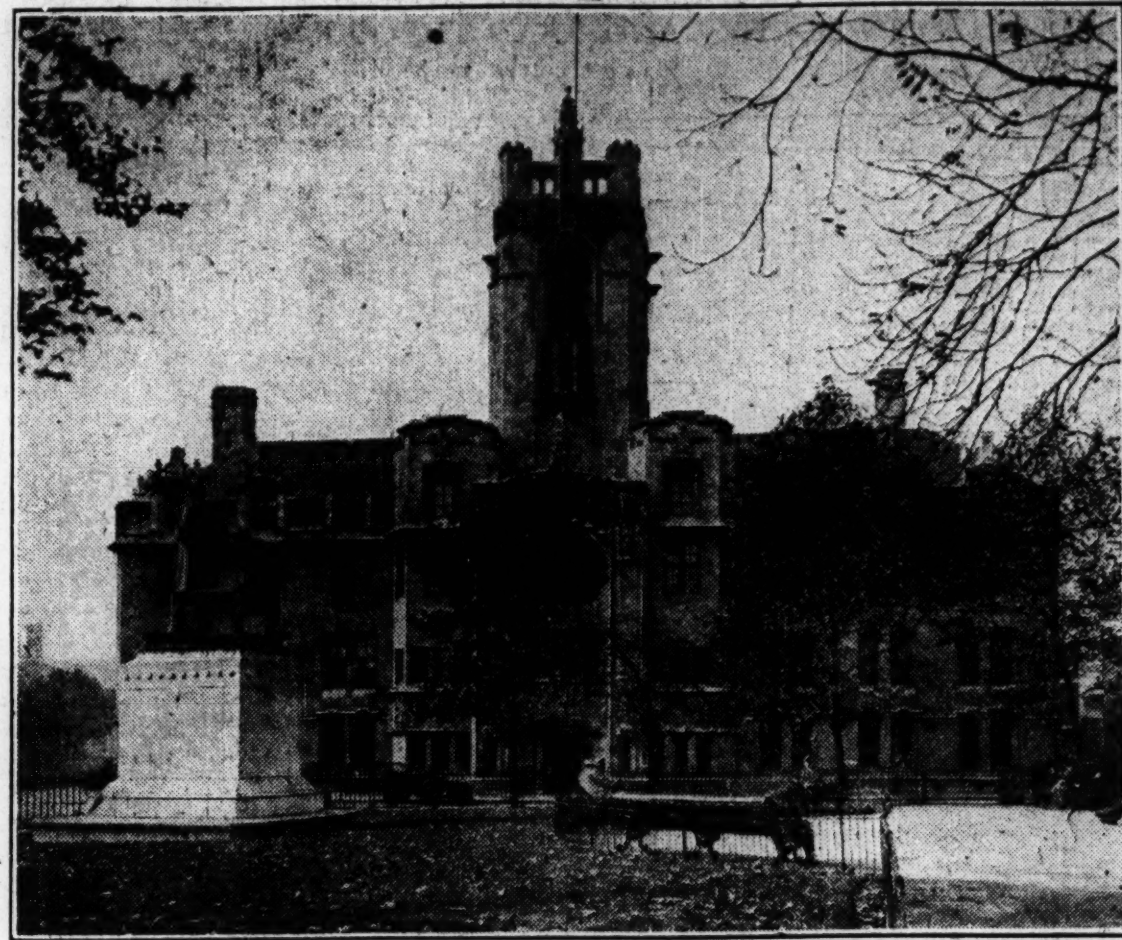
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and Japan. Ladislav Medgyès is a young Czechoslovakian who has attracted considerable attention when he has exhibited in Paris and Berlin.

Moise Kisling is a young Pole who occupies a leading position among Parisian radicals. Lado di Goudiachvili is a Georgian who belongs to the Russian group in Paris. Boris Grigoriev stands second to none among Russian painters in Europe.

Cuy Berlin's paintings are decorative ingenuities and Jan Rubcjak's colorful canvases are quite in the front line of up-to-dateness. This roster indicates the very cosmopolitan atmosphere provided by the New Gallery which is one more center of contention for the conservatives.

The Brummer, Bourgeois, and Beinaison Galleries will welcome their new comrade in art and join step in the march of the modernists.

Prud'hon Paintings in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The Wildenstein Galleries have assembled a unique group of paintings by Pierre Prud'hon, most of which have come from the centenary exhibition of his work at the Petit Palais in Paris last spring. This is the largest group of Prud'hon's ever shown in America and makes an agreeable note of quiet in the rush of a clamorous art season. They are hung in one of the smaller galleries, which is a copy of a French drawing room and with this intimate setting and choice furnishings of his period acquire an eloquence otherwise lost.

"The dream of an Ionian night" is the thought, according to Goncourt, that rises in response to Prud'hon's painting, but it seems rather the active play of eighteenth century imagination lightly draped in classic folds that this painter has left up. Although he painted for nearly a quarter of the nineteenth century, he reflects more surely the earlier period. Although he eschewed the frivolous, he was not too remote and austere to record his immediate time and environment with warmth and sentiment. His portraits are distinguished documents of artistic and historical value. In oil and pastel he traced the aristocratic bearing of his contemporaries who sit in studied ease, clad in the delicate, soft colored stuffs then in vogue. A sage-green silk, faintly striped, a brown cape or ashes-of-rose shawl, a white bodice edged with gold, a lace jabot or satirized lapels and collar proclaim the restraint and simple elegance of his day.

The "Duchesse de Vienne" is a hauntingly beautiful portrait. "Monseigneur Viardot," listed as an "œuvre considérable" in the Petit Palais exhibition, is a superb example of arrangement, quality and interpretation of character, and the companion portrait of his wife and daughter is equally fine. It was this Frenchman who was instrumental in helping

THEATRICAL

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Theatrical Notes

The Play and Pageant Union, which is closely connected with Hampstead Garden Suburb, will open its third season next month. The piece selected for initial performance is "Love's Labor's Lost." Following their excellent custom, the members of the union will make all the necessary costumes themselves; and they will also furnish their own designs and scenery. Other fixtures in their forthcoming program are George Calderon's "The Fountain," and Clifford Bax's "Poetasters of Ispahan."

Holger Drachman's romantic fairy play, "Once Upon a Time," to which Lange-Müller has written delightful music and which for a couple of decades has been one of the most popular theatrical performances in Denmark, has been filmed and has proved a success. It is based, in a way, upon Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, "The Princess and the Swineherd." It was compiled and staged with great skill and taste, and throughout it was well acted. Mr. Jendorf, a veteran Danish actor and one of the mainstays of the State Theater, took the part of the king.

Charles Ray is doing preliminary work on his proposed new picture, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." At the present moment he is trying to find Priscilla. Ray announced this week that he had bought the stage rights to James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "The Girl I Loved."

Betty Compton, who has been in the Hawaiian Islands making a picture called "The White Flower," written and directed by Julia Crawford Ivers, is returning to California and will complete the production in about 10 days.

Albert Besnard has been appointed director of the School of Fine Arts in succession of Léon Bonnat. M. Besnard spent 18 months in his younger days at the school as a student.

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with GRANT MITCHELL and the NUZZES

GEO. M. COHAN's Grand

The English-American Comedy

"So This Is London!"

LAUGHES GALORE—FUN APLenty

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS:

"For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen."

WILLIAM

HODGE.

IN

"FOR ALL OF US"

LA SALLE THEATRE—NOW

Matinee Saturday and Thanksgiving Day

Choice Seats at Box Office \$2.50—No Higher

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LAUGHES GALORE—FUN APLenty

'Romeo and Juliette' Is Revived at Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

"ROMEO AND JULIETTE," revived at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York,

afternoon of Nov. 25, 1922, Louis Has-

selmans conducting. The cast:

Juliette Lucresia Bori

Stephan Raymond Delaunoy

Gertrude Henriette Wakoff

Romeo Beniamino Gigli

Tybal Angelo Sada

Benvolio Giuseppe de Luca

Mercutio Milla Penco

Paris Paolo Anania

Capulet Adamo Didur

Friar Laurence Leon Roth

The Duke of Verona Louis D'Angelo

Greit Urban Thurlow was the

heroine of the Metropolitan Opera

production of "Romeo and Juliette,"

set forth at the second Saturday

matinée today. Not that she took

the part of Juliette. No; Miss

Bori did that. But Mme. Thurlow

designed the costumes, and really

they were the principal matter in

the enterprise. They were as beau-

tiful in cut and color as they could

be—right out of pictures painted in

old Italian times, with none of your

tame French conventionality nor

your grotesque Russian adaptation.

Remarkable that such an attractive

masquerade as she got up ever passed

the Metropolitan manager's censor-

ship. The street scene in act three

was one of the most flexible and il-

lusive arrays of humanity, few persons

will deny, that was ever put on Mr.

Gatti-Casazza's stage.

Mme. Thurlow, to name all the

reds wore there—Romeo's tunic and

cap, the Duke of Verona's cloak, and

the plume in the bridle of the duke's

steed?

And if the heroine, instead of being

the soprano, was the costume-

designer, so the hero, instead of being

the tenor, was the scenic artist,

Joseph Urban. He, however, did not

run the gamut of the fashion pre-

dictions in the unseemly fashion of

Mme. Thurlow. He had to furnish a

background of foliage for the balcony

scene that was more in the Anselmi,

lace-paper manner than in his own

real-house, real-tree, real-everything

manner. Yet on the whole, he had a

fair chance to display his talents in

the mode plastic, which was, of course,

ally preferred. As a rule, every object,

whether post, arch or wall, had its

own natural perspective. No painted

angles or shadows, no make-believe

distances. The prevailing tints were

the Urban purples. A scene of un-

usual subtlety for an urban scene.

Juliette's chamber in act four, in

which a room was represented as

hung with tapestry and as taking its

light from a single side window, here

Mr. Urban worked in other terms

than stone and mortar for once and

allowed himself to be a little inde-

nite and imaginative, as when he

was admitting that after all some

castles are built without the help of

trowels and plumb-lines.

And the Music

Satisfactory stage management was

supplied for so much glow of dress

and grace of architecture by Samuel

Thewman. And the music was not

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

SELWYN'S ATTRACTIONS

TIMES SQ. West 42nd St. Eves. 8:30.

The FOOL

"A powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in the world,"

Frank Lee Short, in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.

BARNEY BERNARD and LAST

A

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

Price range for week ended Nov. 25, 192:

MONTREAL					
STOCKS				Net	
	High	Low	Last	Chgs	
Abbitibi Paper.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	62		
Asbestos Corp.....	82	82	82	-3 1/2	
do pf.....	82	82	82 1/2		
Atlantic Sugar.....	23 1/2	23	23	+2	
Bell Telephone.....	112	108 1/2	111	+1	
Brazilian Tract.....	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	- 1/2	
B E Steel.....	10	9 1/2	10		
do 1st pf.....	62 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1 1/2	
do 2d pf.....	23 1/2	27	27	-7	
Brompton Pap.....	33	33	33	-10	
Can Car pf.....	64	62	63	-2	
Can Cement.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/2	
Can Converters.....	94	93	93 1/2	- 1/2	
Can Cottons.....	118	115	118	-5	
Can Straps.....	115	115	115	- 1/2	
do pf.....	144	144	144	- 1/2	
Cres Smelters.....	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	-1	
Detroit United.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-1	
Dom Cannery.....	32 1/2	32	32	-1	
Dom T (air).....	78	78	78	+13 1/2	
Leamington Pap.....	92	91	91	- 1/2	
MacKay Cos.....	102	102	102 1/2	- 1/2	
Mont Pow.....	99 1/2	98	99 1/2	- 1/2	
Ogilvie Flour.....	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	-1 1/2	
Price Bros Pap.....	178	178	178	+1 1/2	
Quebec Riv.....	26	23 1/2	23	-2	
Riordan Pulp.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		
Shawin Pow.....	111	110	110 1/2	+ 1/2	
Smith Paper.....	75	75	75	-1	
Span Riv Pap.....	91	89 1/2	90 1/2	- 1/2	
do pf.....	100	99	100		
Steel of Can.....	60	58	58	-4	
Toronto Ry.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	-3 1/2	
Twin City.....	18	18	18	+1	
BANKS					
Commerce.....	184 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	+ 1/2	
Montreal.....	230 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2	- 1/2	
Nova Scotia.....	284	284	284 1/2		
Can Tr.....	100	100	100	+10	
Toronto.....	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2		
Holson's.....	180	180	180	-1	
BONDS					
War Loan '25.....	98.70	98.25	98.55	+30	
do '31.....	98.50	98.20	98.20	-10	
do '37.....	99.85	99.80	99.80	-10	
Vict Loan '22.....	99.87	99.87	99.80	-10	
do '23.....	100.10	99.30	100.10	+05	
do '24.....	99.40	99.30	99.40	-10	
do '25.....	101.90	100.70	101.00	-10	
do '23.....	102.90	102.25	102.90	+10	
do '34.....	100.25	100.00	100.25	+25	
do '37.....	104.75	104.50	104.60	-10	
Renewal Loan '27.....	99.60	99.60	99.60	+10	
do '32.....	100.10	99.85	100.10	+15	
Mont Tram Deb.....	79 1/2	79	79	- 1/2	
Quebec Ry.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2		
Wayagamack P.....	81	81	81		
Windsor Hotel.....	97	97	97		
Can Car.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	-1 1/2	
Fenmans.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	- 1/2	
Wabasso Cot.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2		
CINCINNATI					
STOCKS				Net	
	High	Low	Last	Chgs	
m Seed Mch pf.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	+2 1/2	
m Roll Mill.....	32 1/2	32	32	- 1/2	
do pf.....	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2	
Ham Fiber pf.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	- 1/2	
Humphred.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	- 1/2	
do pf.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	- 1/2	
Super A.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2		
In Rubber pf.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2		
Excel Shoe.....	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	
Albion Art pf.....	100	100	100	-1	
Harmon.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+ 1/2	
do pf.....	104 1/2	102	104 1/2	+ 1/2	
Proger Gro.....	327 1/2	327 1/2	327 1/2	+10 1/2	
do new pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	- 1/2	
Wena Bottle pf.....	114	114	114	+1	
Harmon.....	12	12	12		
Guo & Gam.....	131 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	-1	
Pure Oil 6% pr.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	- 1/2	
do 5% pf.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2	
Florida 7% pf.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	
do 5% pf.....	100	100	100		
Heathly Ln.....	100	100	100		
S E Smt 2d pf.....	87	87	87	-2	
In Telephone.....	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	+ 1/2	
In Gas.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	- 1/2	
Central Bell T.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+ 1/2	
N & C.....	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+ 1/2	
do pf.....	84	84	84	- 1/2	
In St Ry.....	38 1/2	38	38	- 1/2	
In Gas Trans.....	116	116	116	-1	
do 6% T R.....	103	103	103		
Olum G&B.....	99	99	99	+ 1/2	
DENVER					
STOCKS				Net	
	High	Low	Last	Chgs	
Sug com.....	410	394	394	-35	
Sug.....	90	88	88	-3	
Int Securities.....	141	139	139	-2	
West Sug com.....	315	317	317	-8	
do pf.....	108 1/2	108	108	- 1/2	
Sug com.....	175	174	174	- 1/2	
pf.....	58	57	57	-1	
S T & T.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	- 1/2	
Idaho Sug.....	3.50	3.40	3.40	-15	
pell.....	41	40	40	-01	
Royalty.....	1.21	1.21	1.21	+01	
Williams.....	.74	.74	.74	+01	
Y Coastal.....	.46	.43	.45	+01	
do pf.....	.7	.7	.7	-12	
& Gulf.....	1.14	1.11	1.13	-02	
Prod.....	16.87	16.51	16.57	-18	
Alprod.....	13.37	10.62	10.62	-63	
do pf.....	14	13	13		
Creek Prod.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+63	
Iron States.....	.34	.23	.23		
BONDS					
Den Water.....	100	100	100		
Rehool.....	103	103	103		
Highway.....	103	103	103		
G & E I & Gm.....	94	93	94	+1	
S & F.....	87	87	87		
Tramway.....	85	85	85		
Calif Elec Corp.....	96	96	96		
MCKLEY & WOODS					
INSURANCE				FIRE	
OLIVER ST.				LIAB.	
				ITY. AUTO.	
				MOBILE. SUR.	
				GLARY AND EVERY	
				DESCRIPTION OF INSUR.	
				ANCE AT LOWEST RATES.	
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MERGER FEATURE OF INTEREST IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Trade Wonders How Far Tendencies Toward Trusts Will Go—Prices Significant

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (Special).—Overtaking all other events and market changes in the steel industry last week was the announcement late Friday that the board of directors of both steel companies involved had approved the purchase of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Only a few months ago the Bethlehem company bought the Lackawanna Steel Company. Now the Bethlehem company has become a second United States Steel Corporation.

The new combination will have an annual steel output of 7,600,000 tons, as compared with a present capacity of 4,800,000 tons and with the United States Steel Corporation capacity of 22,000,000 tons.

The Bethlehem combine will make 15 1/2 per cent of the Nation's steel; the United States Steel Corporation manufactures 45 per cent. Thus these two giant corporations will control 60 1/2 per cent of the Nation's capacity.

Economical Distribution

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company is in itself a merger of two important companies, the Midvale and Cambria steel companies, effected only a few years ago. The new acquisition of the Bethlehem company will allow it to manufacture all the so-called commercial steel products with the exception of pipe and seamless tubes.

The large plant at Johnstown, Pa., in the western part of the State, with its low production costs, will allow an economical distribution of products into the important Central West industrial field which Bethlehem cannot now advantageously serve. Next to the corporation, therefore, the Bethlehem company will be the best and most thoroughly equipped steel maker in the country.

Steel authorities wonder how long one company can keep on absorbing other companies without being considered as violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It is easy to see a race between the United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem in obtaining control of the remaining steel companies in the United States with ultimately only two giant steel makers in the country.

Prices Unchanged

Next in importance of events of last week was the announcement by the United States Steel Corporation that prices of sheets and tin plate would be unchanged for delivery early next year—the decision as to sheets applying to first quarter and that of tin plate to first half. Blue-annealed sheets will, therefore, continue to be sold at 2.50 cents a pound, Pittsburgh; black sheets at 3.35 cents and galvanized sheets at 4.35 cents; tin plate at \$4.75 a box, base.

Such a price announcement usually comes in the first week in November. The delay kept the steel trade in great suspense and whatever decision would be made was regarded as of much significance. Should an advance take place, it would indicate that the price rising movement had not spent itself. Should there be no change, it would verify the observation that the market was at last stable—perhaps on the eve of a decline.

So far the independent steel companies have not announced prices on these products for early January. They will probably follow the price action on all the items except blue-annealed sheets which are still scarce. It is said that 75 per cent of the December deliveries of the Corporation of this item will be carried over until next year, so filled are the books. It is especially interesting as the decision in tin plate. The present price has remained for over a year, having been stable when all other steel items have taken drastic advances. Sheets are today \$5 to \$7 a ton higher than in January.

Steel Business Good

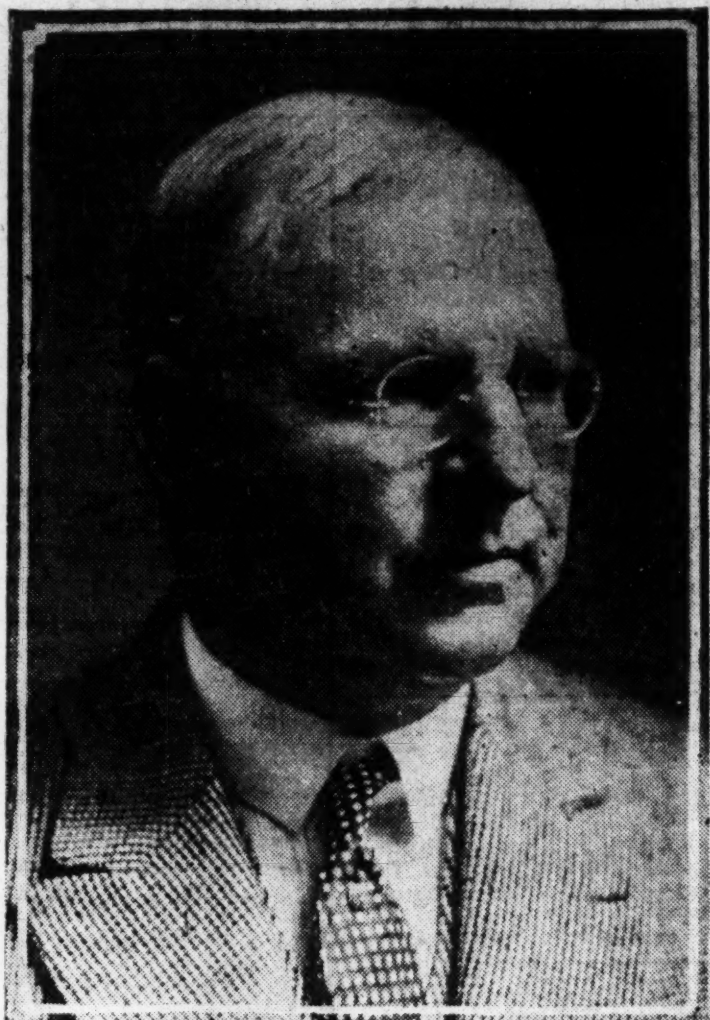
Certain finished steel items are yielding to the downward market pressure. Steel hoops sell at 2.75 cents a pound compared with 2.90 cents; blue-annealed sheets are 2.50 cents instead of 2.60 cents; billets, which recently were lowered from \$40 to \$38, have been sold lately at \$40 to \$38. Pig iron remains the leader in the downward movement. The market in eastern Pennsylvania and Buffalo dropped \$1 a ton to \$28 and \$27, respectively. Virginia furnaces have been making \$2 concessions to \$30; Chicago iron is off \$1 to \$29. In New England Buffalo and Birmingham furnaces have competed most keenly for business and are crowding out sales of foreign iron. The railroad embargoes in New England make that territory the most inaccessible in the country for pig iron deliveries.

Steel operations throughout the United States are at the rate of 80 per cent of capacity, the highest for two years. Consumption is keeping pace with production. Although the buying has dropped off, it is still much greater than is normal for this time of the year.

An unusual event is the loss of an order for 5000 tons of 60-pound rails for the Imperial Government Railways of Japan to a German manufacturer at a price of \$8 a ton less than the lowest American bid. These railways previously this year took 50,000 tons of rails from American makers, and this is the first loss of business order. It emphasizes the fact that America is falling behind in steel exporting.

Zinc Sells Lower

Zinc was the most interesting non-ferrous metal last week. From a price of 7.25 cents a pound, East St. Louis, at the beginning of the week, it slumped to 6.80 cents on Friday, but closed the week at 6.90 cents. The London market has dominated the American zinc market in the last three weeks. American declines following the British. Statistically zinc is in a continually stronger position. November production and consumption figures will show surplus stocks of only



Albert R. Erskine

ALBERT RUSSELL ERSKINE, president of the Studebaker Corporation, is a native of Huntsville, Ala. He attended public and private schools until he was 15 years of age. Then he went to work as an office boy in a railroad office at \$15 a month. At 21, he was bookkeeper in a wholesale paper house at a salary of \$65 a month. Later, he became chief clerk in the St. Louis office of the American Cotton Company, soon going as general manager of the New York office of this company, where he had charge of the operating department, supervising 300 cotton gins in the south.

From 1904 to 1910, he was treasurer and a member of the board of directors of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Then for a year he was vice-president and director of the Underwood Typewriter Company. Mr. Erskine became associated with the Studebaker Corporation in 1911, when he was made treasurer and a member of the executive committee. In 1913, he was chosen first vice-president and, in 1915, president of the corporation.

In December, 1918, he was elected to membership on the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

The Studebaker Corporation under his direction has completely re-created its business. Known throughout the world for many years as the largest manufacturer of horse-drawn vehicles, the company has entirely abandoned operation in this field and become one of the foremost builders of automobiles.

Mr. Erskine has not confined his attention entirely to manufacturing, but has devoted much time to civic activities in South Bend, Ind., where is located the administration building and a large part of the Studebaker Corporation's manufacturing plants. Recently he gave that city a tract of more than 200 acres for city park purposes.

17,000 tons, compared with 65,000 tons the first of the year. The American Smelting & Refining Company, chief lead producer, advanced prices \$2 a ton on Friday to 7.10 cents a pound, New York, and \$9.90 cents, East St. Louis. So scarce is lead in New York that dealers who could supply prompt metal have realized as high as 7 1/2 cents a pound.

Tin and Copper Trades
Tin has been the most stable for many weeks, closing the week at 36 cents a pound, contrasted to the high price of 38 1/2 cents, two weeks ago. The bull movement at London has evidently failed because of lack of American support. Because tin plate prices did not rise American makers will be very careful to buy tin only at low levels. The copper industry is running along only on the momentum gained in October when shipments exceeded production by 25,000,000 pounds. Although producers have been trying hard to boost the price to 14 cents a pound from 13 1/2 cents, they have met with only little success, the bulk of sales having been made at the lower level.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET RECOVERS AFTER EARLY SAG
CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Wheat showed a downward tendency today in the early dealings. The opening which ranged from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lower, with May \$1.14 1/2@1.15 and July \$1.06 1/2@1.07, was followed by a moderate additional sag, and then something of a rally.

Corn and oats sympathized with the weakness of wheat. After opening unchanged to 1/2 c lower, May 61 1/2@61 3/4 c, the corn market eased a little more and then recovered to about Saturday's finish. Oats started unchanged to 1/2 c@1/2 c lower, May 41 1/2@42 c and later recovered practically in full. Perishables were easy in line with hog prices.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh east to southeast winds.
Southern New England: Snow or rain on the coast, snow in the interior tonight and Tuesday; no change in temperature; fresh east southeast winds.
Northern New England: Probably snow tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate southeast winds.

Weather Outlook
In the middle Atlantic and New England states the weather will be unsettled with light snows in the interior and light rains or snows on the coast Monday and cloudy Tuesday without material change in temperature.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 26 Kansas City 46
Atlantic City 40 Memphis 44
Boston 36 Montreal 24
Buffalo 30 Nantucket 24
Calgary 36 New Orleans 60
Charleston 40 New York 34
Chicago 24 Philadelphia 22
Denver 38 Pittsburgh 30
Des Moines 42 Portland, Me. 24
Eastport 38 Portland, Ore. 22
Hartford 38 San Francisco 50
Galveston 34 St. Louis 38
Helena 24 St. Paul 32
Jacksonville 42 Washington 36

Banker Says Improvement Is Steady—Farmers Reducing Loans
CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (Special).—The peak of the demand for money for crop moving purposes has been passed in the central west, without inconvenience to bankers or any noteworthy stiffening of interest rates. Commenting on this fact Arthur Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial banks, expressed to a Christian Science Monitor reporter gratification at the progress that is being made in general business and confidence in the outlook beyond the turn of the new year. "There is no doubt that prosperity is here," said Mr. Reynolds. "It is no big boom, for that was not to be expected; but the improvement is steady, and the indications are that it will continue. In most lines a good business is being done. Our exports are increasing in spite of adverse conditions abroad, the concerns that bring in statements now are showing good earnings, prices of farm products are higher than they were a few weeks ago and sentiment in the agricultural sections is more cheerful."

Big Ruying of Autos
"There are some phases of the situation that makes it hard to realize how prosperity has come about. One of these is the fact that in Iowa more money will be spent this year in the operation and maintenance of automobiles than the value of the State's corn crop. Iowa, it should be remembered, is one of the principal surplus corn-producing states of the Union. It is hard for a banker to reconcile this situation with rigid economy and the liquidation of debts. A year or so ago the Iowa farmer was about as hard up as anyone in the country and the manner in which he is paying out and at the same time keeping up a high rate of expenditure in the trade as the greatest would class as non-essentials is one of the most interesting features of the financial betterment of the last year."

Farmers Pay Bank Loans
"All of which goes to show that those who are close to financial conditions and presumably in the best position to gauge them accurately, may at any time be entirely wrong in their reckoning. The automobile evidently is no longer a luxury, but is a necessity, not only among the urban population, but in the rural districts. And it is worth while noting that indulgence in this style of locomotion does not interfere with economic progress in any way. In spite of the great drain on the

REAL ESTATE

NEAR SEATTLE, Wash.—Three acres highly improved orchard, nice bungalow, also chicken plant; wonderful view Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound. Fine proposition for country gentleman. Write Glenville Collins, Vancouver, B. C.

Best Buy in East Orange
We believe in modern 6-room house on lot 50x150; enclosed porch; tiled, reduced neighborhood; \$2800 cash, \$5200 mortgage. J. T. HAN, 304 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

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REAL ESTATE BROKER
9001 Murray Hill 17 East 42nd Street
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For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate write
J. M. BIRKMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

FOR SALE—In Colorado Springs, 3-room modern home; excellent location; large corner lot; 2-room cottage in rear; good income property. W. M. SULLIVAN, 1112 East Pike Peak, Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—In Alameda, Cal., beautiful home, modern, nine rooms, basement, furnace, large lot, fruit trees; newly renovated; price \$7500. MRS. E. DUNAN, 626 Cole St., San Francisco.

FARM PROPERTY
FOR SALE—360 acres, western Washington; 40 acres partly improved; 3 miles to good town; milk condenser, creamery and fruit orchard; dairy, fruit and coal district; estimate 1,000,000 feet lumber, chance to start with fast business and work into stock and fruit; all good soil; price \$9500, one-third cash. Address 2015 So. 5th St., Tacoma, Washington.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET
EVERETT, MASS.
Apartment, 5 rooms; \$40. Box 8-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED ROOM, private home; house-keeping privileges, all conveniences; Edgewater, N. J., seasonal. Full particulars, 60 Myrtle Ave., CHIFFADE 204-M.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, adjoining bath, shower, elevator apartment; reduced surroundings; references. 327 W. 145th St., Tel. B. 3180.

HAVE 2 unfurn. rooms for housekeeping and furn.; 1 double, excel. trans.; near church, 4432 N. Hermitage Ave., Tel. Havana, 5132, Chicago.

FOR RENT—From room, adj. bath and shower; near 1st St. and Sheridan Rd.; Evans, Ill.; bus; gent. Tel. Sunnyside 1807, Chicago.

LIGHT living room, in-door bed, piano; kitchen and dining room; Tel. Dorchester 3378, 6062 Stony Island Ave., Apt. 2-E, Chicago.

Bright, attractive room in private suite to lady of refinement; reasonable rates. MISS R. Hotel Homewood, Boston, Tel. B. 3180.

LARGE light, warm room, suitable for 2 gentlemen or 2 ladies; near N. W. Station and Irving Park. Phone Irving 3254, Chicago.

114TH ST., 312 W. (Apt. 20)—Exceptionally nice room, in quiet home, or address T-231, Apt. 2-West, Phone Schuyler 7644.

810 WEST 95TH STREET
Apt. 71, CRENSHAW, Riverside 2632, Bright, cozy room. Tel. New York City.

LARGE light room, suitable for 1 or 2 guests; small family; S. S. good trans. 6016 Stony Island Ave., Apt. 1, Chicago.

ROOM AND BREAKFAST for two; evening meal if desired. Suite 5, 1745 Wymore Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio.

112TH ST., 542 WEST—Large furnished room; breakfast optional. Apt. 3-A. Phone Cathedral 3812.

HELP WANTED
CAN use someone to do housework; prefer man and wife; suburb of Chicago; references. Tel. Wilmette 1903, or address T-231, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED, dependable young girl as helper in home with 2 children; schooling and small wages; must be Protestant. MRS. F. P. WEN-BAN, 229 N. Lake Forest, Lake Forest, Ill., Telephone 979.

WOMAN to live with family; assist with general housework and children; refs. ok. 407 Greenleaf Ave., Apt. 3, Tel. R. 5140, Chicago.

LADY wants woman for reading and walking; part time. Box 8-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED
WANTED EXPERIENCED
NECKWEAR SALESMEN

with established business in following territories: Ind., Ill., Mo., Ala., La., Ga., N. C., S. C., Tex., and Tenn. Large proposition to right parties. If you can qualify, address
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and upkeep of cars, the farmer is paying agricultural sections in the purchase of them. The maximum of the loan demand for the moving of crops seems to have passed and some reduction of these obligations already is noticeable. The return of money to the financial centers for a while will be slow and not much change in conditions is likely before the first of the new year, but thereafter the city balances of country banks should show the increase which in normal times was usual in the first two months of a new year.

Mr. Reynolds' diagnosis of money conditions is in part borne out by the latest available statement of the 12 federal reserve banks, showing an increase in reserve ratio and a shrinkage of about \$42,000,000 in bills on hand. Locally the change is not so noticeable. In fact commercial paper rates have stiffened a little, and the range is now 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. This hardening tendency is likely to continue for a while because of the demands of the holiday season, but fundamentally conditions are better, and the effect of this gain will become plainer when the seasonal currency needs have been met.

INJUNCTION ON "BIG FOUR" ROAD IS DISSOLVED

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—A temporary injunction prohibiting the "Big Four" railroad from participating in a trust agreement relative to the purchase of \$27,645,000 of rolling stock by members of the New York Central trust, was dissolved today by the Court of Appeals.

The temporary injunction had been issued on application of the New York Securities Company, which alleged that preferred stockholders of the "Big Four" railroad had to approve any agreement the railroad made.

NOVEL CANAL PROPOSAL
LONDON, Nov. 27.—Half of England's farmers today are bankrupt, says General Ian Hamilton, who predicts a new invasion of unemployed into the cities by spring. He recommended building a canal, joining the Firth of Forth and the Clyde, at a cost of £24,000,000, requiring five years to complete and employing directly 60,000, and indirectly 80,000.

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FURNISHED office for practitioner, 1136 Loomis State Bldg., Los Angeles. Telephone 82404.

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TO LET—FURNISHED
ATTRACTIVELY furnished 4-room apartment. Reasonable. 547 Irving Place, Apt. 3-B, Tel. Diversey 2834, Chicago.

SEVERAL CONCERNS RAISE SUGAR PRICE
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company today advanced the price of refined sugar from 7.10 to 7.20 cents a pound, less 2 per cent for cash, a new high record for the year.

The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced its price of refined 15 points to 7.25 cents.

Arbuckle Brothers have advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points, to 7.10 cents for hard and 7 cents for soft.

The Warner Sugar Company has advanced the price of refined sugar 15 points, to 7.25 cents, shipments within three weeks.

SUGAR AT YEAR'S HIGH
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A sugar refiner here bought 40,000 to 40,000 bags of Cuban, prompt shipment, at 4 cents, a 1/2 cent advance of 1/2 cent from previous sale. This is a new high for the year.

STERLING EXCHANGE AT HIGHEST SINCE IN JULY OF 1919

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Demand sterling today rose to \$4.51 1/2, the highest since July, 1919. This strength reflects the continued improvement in British trade balance.

NEW TRUST COMPANY STOCK
An increase of capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 by issuing 100 per cent stock will be voted upon by the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey at a special stockholders' meeting Dec. 8.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 27.—Consols for money here today were 85 1/2, Grand Trunk 4 1/2, DeBeers 12 1/2, Rand Mines 3 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

ANOTHER STOCK DIVIDEND
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 27.—The Brown Manufacturing Company has declared a stock dividend of 300 per cent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN MINING ENGINEER, having 20 years' experience valuing and operating properties for the exploitation of natural resources in U. S. and foreign watersheds, including China, Korea, Malaysia, East India and Mexico—desires connection with organization or individual investor, satisfactory references. Address Box C, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

MANUFACTURER interested in extending foreign trade; general salesman with several years' experience in the Far East, conversant with English, French, German, Dutch and Malay; capable to take charge of foreign department in America or represent manufacturer in the Orient; married; excellent references. Address Box C, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

MAN with executive ability; mgr. apt. hotel, caterers; familiar with percentages, etc.; any other line of work cheerfully considered; 45 years old and married. Box V-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

MAN of 35 desires position as valet; has had exp. and letters of ref. on file. MICHAEL R. BLIERTON, 281 Bequet St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
EXPERT SECRETARY—STENOGRAPHER, music student, has 10 or 12 hours weekly to devote to stenographic work afternoons or evenings; preferably near W. 88th St. Box M-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT—A-1, able to supervise work, make financial and P. & L. statements; desires to make permanent connection. W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

POSITION as housekeeper, companion or mother's helper; best refs. on file. Box V-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

THOROUGHLY exp. saleslady desires position in small shop in Loop. R-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

LAUNDRY WORK
FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS desires work at home; open air drying; price reasonable; work called for and delivered; references given. Box P-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAVE block of leases in what is known as the "Hatchback Oil Field" in Arizona; desire to link up with one or more persons who will advance sufficient money to drill 125 to 150 ft. in the Hatchback Oil Field in the prospective stage. Address D-27, Case The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

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BOHEMIAN cut glass chandelier with alab. light; call FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 414 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Art for Sale at the City Gate
Lest the Hungry Walk By

New York, Nov. 25

In a recent address in New York, Dr. Glenn Frank, editor of the Century magazine, declared that America, dalliance and despair put behind her, was on the verge of a spiritual renaissance. A few evenings later Roger Babson, the financial statistician, in an address, declared that America was entering upon a period of over-prosperity, wherein too much wealth was to breed laziness, selfishness, and dishonesty of thought. And those who attended both meetings were left to take their choice.

For ourselves, we are inclined to agree more with Dr. Frank. It has always been easy to mistake the business of the still young and building America for an over-concern with material things. Perhaps into this error, Mr. Babson, amidst his marshaled figures, has fallen. Has it not many times been proved that here is a country of idealists where, as one of our columnists has put it, one has only to mention the word "uplift" to successfully launch anything from a book of etiquette to a national smile week.

Yes, we rather hold with Dr. Frank, though perhaps in a different interpretation of his phrase. We think America has always been on the verge of a spiritual renaissance every morning as the alarm clock has rung. And has gone to bed every night ready for the next morning's verge, the next day's step of uplift.

Of this, certainly, there came unexpected proofs. Prominently, of course, the prohibition amendment, which seems to have taken many of our citizens by surprise. And less important but none the less significant evidences. For example:

It was not so many months ago that we were thinking it an excellent idea, in these columns, that art exhibitions should be held, not only in the museums, so inaccessible to most of the public, but also in the midst of the business district and the shopping district. It was something that seemed worth writing enthusiastically about. But in all truth there seemed not the slightest promise that it might be brought about.

And then, the other day, we opened the morning paper and there it was, in bold but quite matter of fact headlines, Big Art Gallery in the Grand Central Terminal to Help Artists. A railway station! Magnificent! And what could be better! For the railway stations are the gateways to the cities, through which through the people at day's beginning and day's end. Nothing could be more central, nothing more accessible. Little could Mr. Babson have guessed, that evening, that not many weeks later a railway terminal in this material country would open two doors, as it were, beneath its sign, Refreshments, one door leading to doughnuts, the other to pictorial delight.

So we gave a silent cheer as we read the headlines and plunged into the story itself. For the art gallery was to be almost the largest gallery in New York, that exhibitors were to be charged only a small commission on the sales made; that it was to be open to all artists of ability and inspiration. Then we came upon a paragraph that held our attention. It read:

"Heretofore the success of an artist has resulted from a combination of merit and good fortune which landed him in the fashionable sales galleries, where he could market his works at exceptional prices. Otherwise, he struggled through an uncomfortable existence, and some one

else sold his works for fabulous sums years after. Such masters as Blake, Lock have walked the streets of New York hungry.

"Hereafter, it is proposed to equalize good fortune by means of a 'competent committee' and to hang all worthy sculpture and paintings for sale in the great upstairs gallery which runs the entire length of the Grand Central Station just behind the clock."

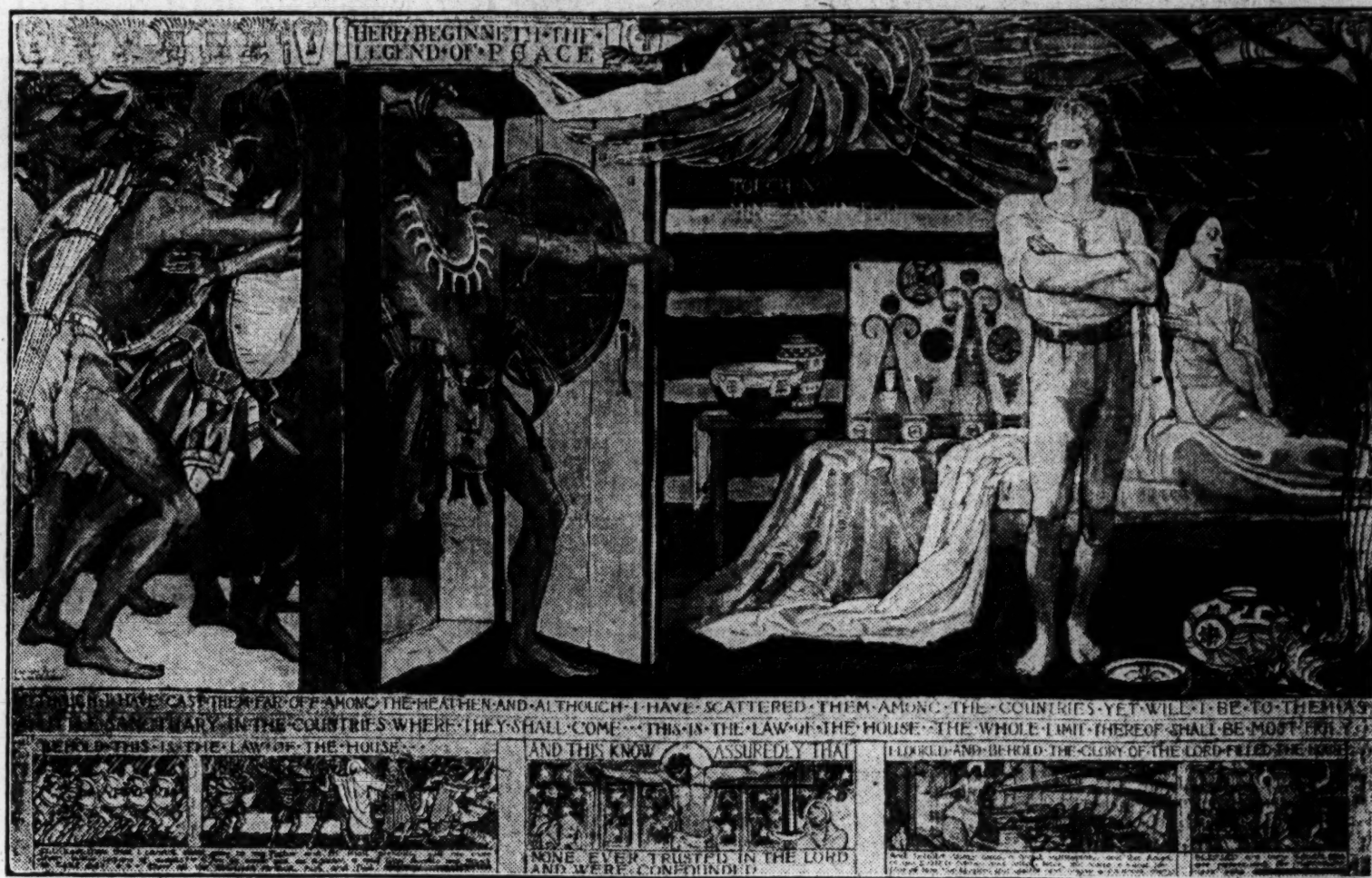
Reading this there flashed into mind some of the talented young artists we knew who had walked the streets hungry. There was the whom we shall call "A," who, on a lovely summer's day in Provincetown, when such man-made things as city streets and hunger were non-existent, had made us a gift of the joyous little sketch of sunlit dunes and sea which hangs above our desk as we write. The winter following he was living on our street in New York, on the far end near the wharves, in a dingy, crowded lodging house. He was two weeks behind on the rent, there was nothing in sight.

Of all this we knew nothing. Not until morning paper announced that quite unexpectedly an award, carrying a two years' traveling scholarship with expenses, had just been made to this same A. And that it had been the reporters who had first brought the news to him, all despondent in his tiny room.

Then there is "B," a man of really extraordinary ability but quite without means. Slowly he has been completing enough canvases for a first exhibition, grudging every moment he had to give to other things, even the preparation of scant meals over a gas burner. Suddenly he has had to stop and lose a whole year in the most unpropitious sort of back, commercial work, just to make enough to live. And it was only the other day that we met "C," whose work has always seemed so worth while to us. We noted that instead of an overcoat he wore a heavy sweater beneath his coat. Sweaters are cheaper. We asked him if he had attended a certain important art exhibition. He replied simply that he had not had the quarter.

Do you wonder that this promise of relief for such as the once unappreciated Blake, Lock touched our heart to joy! Then we read down to the list of the artists who would be in the first exhibition, knowing that though A and B and C might not be there, many other A's and B's and C's would. But alas, what a shock. For the names were such as John S. Sargent, Edwin Blashfield, Cecilia Beaux, Frank W. Benson, Lorado Taft, Daniel Chester French, George de Forest Brush, Daniel Garber. Why, these were the most successful and prosperous artists in the country, whose work was in every select show. These hungry? These walking the streets? These needing to sell their works on a small commission to the gallery?

Well, perhaps the reporter who wrote the account has not made clear all the plans. Perhaps the A's and B's and C's will be there after all. And O ladies and gentlemen of this new gallery association, we pray you that it may be so. For romance and legend has given us no more true knights and braver than these young artists of our own day. Deprivations, sacrifice, years of toil often fruitless years of toil often unrequited, all these are as nothing to them because of that impulse for beauty, deep in their hearts, which must have expression, come what may. Now you can help them. Let us not be always marching to lay tribute before memorials to the unknown Artists. G. S. L.



The Latchstring Legend Panel, From Mural by Violet Oakley
One of Her Series of Paintings in the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg

Color Reproductions
of Violet Oakley's
Harrisburg Murals

Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Correspondence

THE wisdom which William Penn lavished upon Pennsylvania in the early days of its history, and the application of that wisdom as a prophecy in the world today, are simply and beautifully set forth in the unique volume of illuminated text, "The Holy Experiment, a Message to the World From Pennsylvania," compiled and designed by the artist, Violet Oakley.

The volume is the culmination of Miss Oakley's exhaustive research in the early history of Pennsylvania, and the reproduction of her murals in the Governor's reception room and the Senate chamber of the Pennsylvania state capitol at Harrisburg.

The accuracy of the historical material is fully substantiated by notes and references so that the volume may become a valuable addition to libraries and historical institutions, as well as to the archives of art lovers and art academies.

Apart from Penn's essays and outpourings of wisdom in relation to the "holy experiment" of Pennsylvania, one section of the volume is devoted to accurate color reproductions of Miss Oakley's decorations. Tireless care and artistry have been expended in creating a book which shall, as much as humanly possible, approximate perfection.

Almost insurmountable difficulties in reproduction of the murals have been conquered by the Beck Engraving Company, through whose understanding guidance the volume has become a reality. It will be limited to an edition of 500 copies, 233 of which have already been subscribed.

The book contains seven sections, each accompanied by an historical note, and includes the information which originally appeared in a small pamphlet published at the time the murals were put in place, and now out of print.

Accompanying the volume is the now recognized as masterpieces of the present fear to shut their doors to anybody. Whether it is wise to give official sanction to every passing fad and fashion is a question. But at least it offers the chance of comparison between the latest modern defiance of tradition and the art proved by the test of years to be not for the moment but for all time. Some of these modern paintings do not belong to the gallery, but have been lent, and tomorrow they may disappear from it. Meanwhile, there is an unparalleled opportunity at the Tate for a survey of British art in its greatness and its weakness, for a study of its conventions and its rebellions, its timidities and its strength. E.

"The Holy Experiment" has a message for us today as we face the future.

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scarfs and runners. Pottery is well represented, coming from Rockwood, the Niles, and Fulper kilns. Some of Warren E. Cox's lamps are also shown.

New Osaka Museum

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—To counteract its scores of amusements and noisy shipyards which have transformed Osaka, once one of the most charming of Japanese cities, into the Pittsburgh of the Orient, several wealthy business men and patrons of art have decided to build up what they hope to make one of the finest art galleries in the Far East. This has long been the dream of these men of old Japan.

Baron Sumitomo, president of the Sumitomo Bank, and one of the wealthiest men in Japan, has contributed his palatial residence as the site of this new art gallery. The garden surrounding this house is a model of Japanese art, and cost several million yen. The city has now appropriated 1,000,000 yen toward the art gallery, and a group of wealthy business men have been appointed to comb the Empire for rare, rich examples of Japanese art, including paintings by old masters, lacquer ware, porcelains and inlaid work.

Kyoto, once the capital of the Empire, and known for many years as the art center of the country, has been shorn of much of its treasures by an endless stream of foreign curio hunters. All that is left are the fine old Buddhist temples and the treasures that are secreted therein and guarded over by the priests—treasures that could not be bought at any price. In this gallery in Osaka will be preserved rare specimens of handicraft and genius, and placed where they may be seen and enjoyed without the danger of them falling into the hands of curio seekers.

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THE HOME FORUM

"With Diligence and Attention"

MR. BOSWELL—whose "Life of Johnson" I have always been meaning to read in its entirety, but somehow opportunity does not offer—reports his great friend as saying, "It is strange that there should be so little reading in the world and so much writing." If such was Dr. Johnson's opinion one hundred and thirty years ago, what would he say now when books and smaller volumes are so many each year that a stout frame must be annually compelled to report simply their titles so that booksellers, literary editors, and librarians may keep track of their respective occupations. A literary editor, who, bless you, presumably does nothing but read, and is paid for doing it, cannot read all of them; he must call for help, enlist a bright company of assistant reviewers, some of whom receive the equivalent of gold for their pleasant toll, while others so delight in literature that they are content to take their reward in perpetual ownership of the book. Far more books are nowadays printed than when Dr. Johnson made his comment, and Mr. Boswell's mental note of it. Magazines have multiplied; newspapers have developed; advertising has grown to be a monster industry dependent upon persuading people to read. Sometimes it persuades them to read more books.

At this very moment the social discomfort of not being conversational familiar with the works of Shakespeare is being shrewdly presented to the surprised imagination of a large public whose individual members have hitherto got on very well without reading him. Despite the weeding-out process by which the majority of books that engage the attention of one generation make no claim on the attention of the next, there is an ever growing accumulation of classics; and from month to month there are more current and immediately contemporary worthwhile magazine and newspaper articles than any single-gentle reader has time to sample, much less to assimilate. Bacon, earlier than Dr. Johnson, touched this problem when he said that "some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read wholly, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention." But Bacon could conveniently sample contemporary literature as it came along, and yet have time to write books himself; which reminds me that literary editors must write well as well as read, and accounts still further for the hurried and hurried expression that sometimes characterizes them. Nor, in Bacon's time, or Johnson's either (who was wrong in thinking that there could ever be more writers than readers), was there an appreciable

number of persons and organizations actually engaged in the business of teaching people how to write for publication. But I question whether these self-selected tutors and educational institutions, with a visible commercial bias, add more than a drop to the annual literary output; nor does the multiplicity of fiction magazines and brightly-jacketed novels much affect the situation for those who take their reading seriously. But the fiction magazines and the novels, crowding the counters wherever literature is for sale, do no doubt disguise the actual volume of current literature that might fall within Bacon's category as worthy of being

work that way with me) we run and buy it. Here, indeed, advertising is itself seeking to persuade a more profitable employment of our journeying hours. I saw the other day a picture of a young man in a street car reading with diligence and attention from a pocket edition of a classic; and to show that this intelligent youth was in good mental society, there visibly rode with him on one side Shakespeare, Edgar Allan Poe, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, and on the other Virgil, Dante, and Henry W. Longfellow. On second thought my memory is not sure of these individuals; the now, for that matter, may have been composed of Homer, Balzac, Alfred Tennyson, the young man, Dr. Johnson, Shakespeare, and Sophocles. In either case it was as distinguished

Among those already brought to light are superb colored statues of Roman and Greek priestesses in Egyptian-like sheathed gowns; jewels such as Cartier might have been proud of designing, metal razors of finely chased workmanship, and in fact everything to show that Carthage knew more of true art than do many parts of Europe in this age.



Foonchow Sails. From a Water-Color Drawing by Miss E. C. Kemp

read with diligence and attention. Among the novels also the multiplicity of titles conceals true worthiness.

I revert to Bacon, and wonder how in this twentieth century he could apply the advice to readers in his long-gone essay: "Read not to contradict or refute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider." The Elizabethans, it appears, were a good deal like us. Fewer of them in proportion to population could read at all; but those who did, in the observation of their distinguished contemporary, took their reading according to individuality, some instinctively opposing what they read, others immediately believing it, many reading to eke out their own conversation, and comparatively few to think impartially about the statements or observations presented to them. For the most part they put as little thought on their reading, one might say, as possible; and this is exactly what modern readers are so often critically accused of doing.

It is fairly evident that if the great mass of people read chiefly to "weigh and consider," those who purvey reading matter would be fewer in number; and whole forests that now go to make paper would, so far as paper making is concerned, remain standing. But it is equally evident, as human nature presents itself in the aggregate, that of a million persons who have discovered the entertainment of reading only a small proportion is likely to regard the pursuit of that pleasure as critically as did Francis Bacon, or pause between paragraphs to ask themselves why they are reading. Tested by the Baconian dictum, what, for example, would become of a substantial part of the so-called "news" in a typical twentieth century morning newspaper, planned, written, edited, and printed to be read by a great miscellaneous public on its way, by train or trolley, from its homes to its places of business? Yet a visiting stranger from another planet (if it had nothing similar) might easily conclude from the looks of us that we are reading our morning papers with diligence and attention, and marvel, when he came to examine a specimen, at what we are so diligently and attentively reading! So, individually, we sometimes marvel ourselves, when, as infrequently happens, some of us weigh and consider the value of time in comparison with the uses we make of it. But the practice has become a habit, and, as we turn our newspapers, we read the unimportant as well as the important, and even spend precious and unrecoverable time deciphering the silly speeches that airily issue from the mouths of the comic cartoonist's acrobatic protagonists. Lacking a newspaper, we read by force of habit, diligently if not attentively, the advertisements with which our moving vans of humanity are lavishly provided; or, again, looking out of the window, we read the advertisements that so frequently diversify the landscape with gigantic and imperative messages—Buy this! Buy that!

Print, in short, has come to exercise a kind of compulsion: if we see letters, we read them; if we are told to buy something (or so, at any rate, it is believed by advertisers, though I am free to tell them that it doesn't

a company of suburbanites as ever rode down town in a trolley car. Winter is at hand; it is pleasant to look forward to, now and then, a long evening, a comfortable chair, and a book. What matters it after all that the multiplicity of books, magazines, and newspapers has made the enjoyment of reading something like a three-ring circus? To "keep up" I should need three evenings, three chairs, and three books all at once; but even if I could manage such an achievement, my pleasure would not be proportionately increased. So why try to "keep up"? Within my limits I am lord of my evening, my chair, and my book. Nor, mark you, would Bacon himself ask me to limit my reading to those books only that are to be "chewed and digested." I can even imagine that philosopher reading a detective story, except that in his time there were no detective stories for him to read.

Tunis and Carthage in a Day

A first visit to Tunis in the early morning, landing from a yacht and motoring from the town to the ruins of Carthage, is an unforgettable experience, no matter how widely one has wandered. Arriving at Goletta at dusk in time to watch the distant town of Tunis being lighted up, reminds the newcomer of childhood's dream pictures of the "Arabian Nights." The coloring even in the half light is unique. In parts it might appear dull were it not for the perfectly blended greens, blues, and grays of the native roofs made of tiles manufactured in France. The city is extensive and imposing, filled with handsome creamy walled houses, having exquisite blue-green balconies of unique charm.

The view over the Bay of Tunis is a dream of loveliness with the mountains veiled in an opalescent haze, the sea an intensely vivid blue, but a shade deeper in tone than the sky, and the dun-colored foreground, relieved only by rows of stiff trees and fields of toiling Arabs picturesquely garbed, albeit in rags. Modern Tunis teems with Europeans, from prosperous French merchant princes, to French soldiers in picturesque uniforms, merchants, officials of every grade.

The first splendor of color in Tunis is almost startling to the newcomer, a vivid riot of crude tones, all mingling in an indescribable medley, and one is aware of a curious sense of expectancy, and activity. The beauty of the native bazaars is unspoiled by European plagarisms, and the tourist is tempted to develop an acquisitive habit in buying souvenirs. The archways and vistas of courtyards, terraced streets, filled with natives in quaint garb, the dreamlike beauty of the distant landscape, the strange perfumes and gorgeous colors of the native bazaar, provide a rich storehouse of memories.

The drive to Carthage would be dull, were it not for the varied glimpses of native life en route, queer flat huts, vineyards, cactus hedges, fig, olive and pomegranate trees or orchards with strings of camels and overloaded donkeys, reminiscent of Biblical pictures. Round the ancient ruins, modern houses, lanes, a cathedral, and other anachronisms have sprung up. Although excavations have been made during at least thirty years new treasures still await discovery.

An Artist's China

"You've seen the world. The beauty and the wonder and the power. The shapes of things, their colours, lights and shades, Changes, surprises—and God made it all! For what? Do you feel thankful, For this fair town's face, yonder river's line, The mountain round it and the sky above; Much more the figures of man, woman, child, These are the frame to? What's it all about? To be passed over, despised? or dwell upon. Wondered at?"

—Robert Browning.

MISS KEMP is well known for her extensive travels in aboriginal China, and has the distinction of being the first woman to receive the Grand Medal of the Paris Geographical Society. Her water-color drawings recently shown at Walker's Gallery, London, of wild, inaccessible parts of China, were illuminating because any light thrown on this land of mystery helps to dispel the common doubt and ignorance concerning it. The Chinese representative, Sao-ke Alfred Sze, at the Chinese Legation, Washington, has written in a preface to Miss Kemp's latest book on China, "Chinese Mosaic," that "the future of the world depends largely on what happens in China in the next few decades. To know China and to know her intimately is the first step toward a better international understanding and the assurance of peace in the Far East." The book takes the reader into the heart of aboriginal China, and yet introduces him to the modern Chinese woman and her work in the coast towns, which constitute the China known to most of the world.

The primitive people of Kweichow, the Malo, are extremely interesting to read about. Until recently they had no individual names and kept no count of their age. They are all agriculturists and eat salt only twice a year. They have no writing, but are exquisite embroiderers, fond of brilliant color, all their designs being geometrical. Miss Kemp is thrilling in the description of her sojourn in this province, but she is just as interesting in taking us on a journey showing the many channels through which the new spirit of the Chinese race is flowing, bringing us to Poonchow, a center of trade, and a comparatively modern town. Here are the picturesque fishing boats like rare birds with outstretched wings which formed the subject of one of the best drawings in her collection.

The First President in New York

The inauguration of Washington on April 30, 1789, brought a new type of administration into the world. The democracy which it initiated was very different from that of antiquity, from the models of Greece and of Rome, and quite different from that of the Italian republics during the Middle

Ages. The head of the new State differed essentially from the monarchs across the sea. Although there were varieties of traditions and customs in what had been the Colonies, still their dominant characteristic was British. According to the social traditions of Virginia George Washington was an aristocrat, but in contrast with the British, he was a democrat.

He believed, however, that the President must guard his office from the free-and-easy want of decorum which some of his countrymen regarded as the stamp of democracy. At his receptions he wore a black velvet suit with gold buckles at the knee and on his shoes, and yellow gloves, and profusely powdered hair carried in a silk bag behind. In one hand he held a cocked hat with an os-

Inspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TEACHER in a Sunday school said not long ago that it seemed difficult to explain to children some of the words often used in Christian teaching, such, for instance, as inspiration. This should, however, scarcely seem surprising, considering that the meaning of the word has baffled many wise men in their efforts to evangelize humanity. It is unfortunate that, through misapprehension of Christianly scientific facts, this word "inspiration," which indicates a perfectly simple and natural mental state, has been relegated to the supernatural, and has consequently been removed, according to general belief, from the ordinary person's experience; and yet, the explanation and truth of it is simple in Christian Science.

The ordinary meaning of the word "inspiration" is the drawing in of breath, or air; and is, therefore, the opposite of expiration. In course of time, however, it came to be exclusively used to indicate a mental or spiritual condition. The Bible seems to associate it almost entirely with God-given wisdom and understanding, and gives instances of special cases of inspiration or divinely bestowed understanding, such as were those of Solomon, Daniel, and Stephen. The prophet Joel, however, foresaw the time when this inspiration would become general, when God would pour out His "spirit upon all flesh." Christian Scientists believe that this time has come. Through the understanding of the Christ, as revealed in Christian Science, all may partake in some measure today of that inspiration,—that drawing in of divine wisdom and understanding.

As Christian Science teaches, there is only one Mind or Intelligence, the everywhere present God; therefore all manifestations of divine Intelligence must be part of that inspiration, even though the vision is blurred by materiality. The more this fact is realized, and the more the vision is cleared by spiritual understanding, the less will so-called human intelligence be devoted to unworthy or destructive purposes. All the great discoveries in natural science, which have broken down so many of the limitations of human thought, have been due to inspiration along certain lines; that is, the individual discoverer, through research and observation and self-sacrifice, had reached a mental state where he was able to perceive the existence of a fact or truth which had always existed, but which had hitherto been hidden from humanity. This was once brought home to the writer in an interesting way. An eminent clergyman, a very devout man and a profound scholar, talking about Copernicus and his discovery of the movements of the sun and its planets, stated that to him the most interesting things about the discoverer and his discovery were that all the known mathematical data of that day were believed by many to be opposed to the facts he presented, but that the intuition of Copernicus was so perfect that he formulated his theory and proved it afterwards. When someone remarked that that was largely the method of all genius, the clergyman replied, "Yes, and it is the secret of all faith too."

Side Streets

One does not look for poetry in streets Where surging crowds go blatantly along. Each one intent upon his own affairs And clutching more his silver than his dreams. But there are little side streets, curious ways, Which have grown up from nothing, been, and then Faded, becoming sloven in their age— Yet, by a pitying fate, invested in A frail and haunting pathos after they Have lost the garish courage of their prime. These are the streets where wanderers love to go And half grown children and all others who Can still believe in or have found again Romance eternal. Some are overgrown With grass between the stones, damp greenish moss Upon the door sills, while great straggling trees That have burst once protecting fences lean Silent and thoughtful as forgotten gods. And there are others near the water side Between two quiet walls that once have been Rich stored warehouses; from the Comes a faint lapping of the sun warmed waves And the rusted windows in the light Glitter with jeweled dust. . . . —Eliza Jane Reynolds, in American Poetry Magazine.

The Heroic Deed

Whatever is not simple, whatever is affected, boastful, and wilful—covetous—tarnishes, even destroys, the heroic character of a deed; because all these faults spring out of self. On the other hand, wherever you find a perfectly simple, frank, unobscured character, there you have the possibility at least of heroic action. —Kingsley.

Day

Here a star, and there a star, Some lose their way. Here a mist, and there a mist. Afterwards—day! —Emily Dickinson.

In a flash the writer then saw the meaning of the term "the inspiration of the Bible," and, concurrently, the writer saw that both are the records of that spiritual understanding or wisdom which is sufficiently perfect to formulate the spiritual truth and which can always be proved. In this connection Mrs. Eddy says, on page 319 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "the original language of the Bible came through inspiration, and needs inspiration to be understood."

Again, on pages 592 and 598 of Science and Health, in the definitions of "oil" and "wine," Mrs. Eddy connects the word "inspiration" with prayer and understanding, which gives a deeper meaning to the parable of the good Samaritan than is usually attributed to it. Taken in this spiritual sense, the oil and wine which the good Samaritan poured into the sufferer's wounds may be considered as typical of prayer and understanding, which inspire with the power and presence of divine Love, healing both mentally and physically. In the definition of "angels" on page 581 of Science and Health, we read that they are "the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." We can confidently assume, therefore, that these inspirations are not supernatural gifts to some favored individuals, but that all honest men and women and children who turn sincerely to Truth and Love for help and healing will find their mental doors opened to these inspirations, which come straight from the throne of God, awakening, redeeming, and regenerating.

Jesus of Nazareth was the supreme example of the power of divine inspiration. The Christ-spirit which as the moving force of his life animated him was the source of his inspiration; yet he never intimated that he was in any way supernaturally endowed. On the contrary, he said that all who believed in him should do the works he did. So all Christian Scientists claim this inspiration as their birthright; and they realize, moreover, that if they lose hold of it, their understanding and practice must cease to be Christianly scientific and become merely humanly intellectual. They recognize that without that inspiration, though they were to "speak with the tongues of men and of angels" and bestow all their "goods to feed the poor," their work and their words would become, as Paul said, "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has been accused—mainly by people without first-hand knowledge of the facts—of exaggerating the extent of the atrocities inflicted on the Christian peoples of Asia Minor by the Turks. Though there has been evident on the part of these critics a certain indecision whether to stand on the ground that no atrocities were committed, or to admit them and insist they were richly deserved by the sufferers.

Another Door to Open

there has been unity on the proposition that it is highly improper for this paper to refer to the subject. But this sentiment extends neither to the many eyewitnesses from whom the Monitor drew its information, nor to the hundreds of thousands of present citizens of the United States, of Greek or Armenian nativity, who were brought closely in touch with this most colossal of national crimes by the sufferings of their families or friends in the region given over to sack and the sword.

The blotting out of the Christian population of Asia Minor is what the diplomatists call a fait accompli. And because it is an accomplished fact the diplomatists want it forgotten as soon as possible. It is not being mentioned to the Turks who are now bullying the representatives of the Allies at Lausanne—and the three American "observers"—with arrogant demands for power to do the same thing in Thrace. But it is very clearly in the minds of the residents of the lands into which the Turk plans next to advance. What they apprehend, the terror which has overcome them, and the sufferings they are undergoing in their efforts to escape from an even worse fate are suggested in this paragraph from a letter to the London Outlook:

I was for three days and nights in Adrianople and during the whole of that time the stream of refugees fleeing westward never ceased for one moment. The congestion of the traffic, disorganization, lack of food, medical supplies, or any adequate means of transport was only too apparent; it took me three-quarters of an hour to cross on foot the bridge over the Maritza, which joins Adrianople to its railway station at Karagatch. There were women giving birth to children in ditches by the roadside and beneath railway trucks, and old men, their feet cut to pieces by their long trek, dead from exhaustion within sight of the station. The French authorities were doing nothing to assist the population.

Adrianople, it may be noted, has not yet been delivered to the Turk. The picture is merely one of the terror of the population before Turkish rule shall become effective.

With the diplomatists we must accept the obliteration of the Christian peoples of Asia Minor as a fait accompli. But with the best will in the world the Turks have not yet slaughtered or thrown into slavery all of them. The New Republic, a paper not given to sentimentality, says of this situation, "One million men, women, and children have been forcibly expelled from Asia Minor and Thrace. They have lost everything but their lives. They are now huddled together in refugee camps in Greece and Bulgaria, eating the bread of charity—so far as charity provides."

Charity, however, cannot cope long with this situation, especially as with the advance of the Turk the numbers of those fleeing in panic from the places in which they have been self-supporting will steadily increase. Ultimately they must perish, or be absorbed by nations in which peaceful industry is not interrupted by wars or rumors of wars. Are there such spots in eastern Europe? Manifestly not. If the work of the Turk is to be undone, in part at least, the burden falls on such nations as Great Britain and the United States. Jointly with France—which is too heavily burdened now to take on new duties—these nations are responsible for sending the Greeks into Asia Minor. Deserting them there, without the support which was impliedly if not specifically promised, the United States and Great Britain are morally responsible for the outcome of the Turkish wrath they thus provoked.

How are these nations to meet the burden of this responsibility? How make partial amends to the survivors of the wholesale massacres? The question does not seem to be engaging the attention of the American observers at Lausanne. Ambassador Child is reported as laying down with much insistence and determination the doctrine of "the open door" in Turkey. That means consideration for trade, dollars, oil, the Chester concession, and the like material ends. As yet no word has come from the little city by the Swiss lake that the American, or other, participants in the conference have given the slightest attention to the considerations of humanity involved.

Now there are other doors than those to Turkey that are closed and should be opened in the name of pity, not of pelf. The doors of the United States today are barred against these panic-stricken peoples fleeing from Turkish wrath and having no place whereon to lay their heads. To feed them for a time, but ultimately to leave them to the hopeless struggle against adversity in the overcrowded and economically distressed lands to which they are fleeing is thus far the only policy enunciated by the American Government. Why not go further and, throwing down the bars imposed by the immigration laws, offer them place in the Great Republic to bind up their wounds, return to human activities, and become once more part of the productive machinery of the world?

Congress has already been asked to so modify the Turkish and other quotas under the immigration law as to admit those fleeing from Thrace and Asia Minor. Under proper restrictions as to the quality of the immigration thus to be accepted, the modification should be made. The United States is not without its measure of responsibility for the conditions obtaining in the Near East. It might well extend the hand of helpfulness and open the doors of hospitality to those thus plunged into agony and destitution.

A BILL which slipped through the Senate—no other phrase expresses the suspicious and sinister celerity with which it passed that body without debate—is likely to be pressed for passage in the House in a similar fashion. It is desirable that all possible attention be directed to its character and the results of its enactment. It is quite incredible that, once its nature be known to Congress, it can be passed. The bill is known as the Bursum Bill (Senate Bill 3855). Its ostensible purpose is to give clean titles to squatters on certain Indian lands. Its actual effect will be to utterly destroy the Pueblo Indians, whose picturesque manner of life is one of the few remaining relics of aboriginal America.

To Destroy the Pueblo Indians

From all over the world scientists and artists have come to observe their customs and their ceremonies. The painter has found stimulus in the atmosphere of their villages; the musician inspiration in their rude harmonies; the author and the archaeologist food for reflection in their customs and their relics. In the minds of these Indians the instinct of art is commanding; to them the quality of worldly wisdom is lacking. They have long suffered from the systematic encroachments of the acquisitive white man; and now, at last, the stroke is prepared for their final destruction.

The Bursum Bill is so drawn that it would leave to the Indians a certain portion of their lands—but this portion would be in the main destitute of water supply. In New Mexico, as in other arid sections of the southwest, land is useful only as it carries with it the right to water for irrigation. Professor Spinden of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University points out as an illustration of the encroachment of white land pirates upon the Indians' property the case of the San Juan Pueblo grant, which, he says, "is 17,000 acres, of which 4000 are irrigable; of this last amount, 3142 acres are in the hands of adverse claimants, and only 588 acres are left to support 430 Indians."

The advocates of this bill, when forced to defend it, though in the Senate it was passed surreptitiously without adequate debate, declare that provision is made to give the Indians other lands elsewhere, or pay them compensation in cash.

But is it an excuse for stealing a man's land, on which his ancestors have lived for centuries, that you will give him other lands, in some distant and thus far unidentified spot? The proposition reminds one irresistibly of Admiral Chester's approval of the Turks when they deported hundreds of thousands of Armenians from their homes to Mesopotamia. The Armenians perished in the process. Will the Pueblo Indians fare better?

If the Indians who are thus to be despoiled of a birth-right dating back to eras beyond the time even when Leif Ericsson discovered North America had votes, the politicians of New Mexico would not have set out to destroy them. Only if the moral sentiment of the Nation can be aroused to proper condemnation of the contemplated crime can its consummation now be defeated. Only the most utter lack of intelligent recognition of the material advantage accruing to the southwest from the protection and maintenance of these Pueblo villages can explain the approval by the public men of that section of this legislation. Repugnant to morals and antagonistic as it is to the best interests of the section affected, it ought to be summarily defeated.

It is intensely interesting, if one cares at all to pursue the subject, to contrast the very highest medical opinion, based on recent experiments in the use of alcohol as a so-called therapeutic agent or stimulant, with the claims of those doctors in the United States and elsewhere who are insisting upon the removal of all restrictions upon the use of that drug in their practice. Against the declaration that alcohol or its derivatives is a necessary agent in the treatment of human disorders, is arrayed the positive statement, made by those admittedly competent to analyze the results of careful tests, that alcohol is essentially a narcotic. To this they add the voluntary finding that the evidence fails to disclose any proof that it is capable of even partial stimulation of any muscular or organic function. And this according to the best modern medical standards. The statement is made that alcohol is uniformly a depressant, and is not a stimulating agent, as has been believed heretofore.

Alcohol and Efficiency

Of course, if anyone has a piece of machinery, a watch, or an automobile so well constructed that he knows, through experience and use, that nothing can be wrong with it, he is not much concerned with the means and methods which human ingenuity has devised for overcoming its functional or mechanical difficulties. But others are not so fortunate. Do those who feel themselves compelled to call in alleged experts in the mending or restoring of these machines choose voluntarily to employ those who believe that the remedy needed is something that will retard and disarrange the working parts still more? The repair man who would pour into a watch, for instance, a concoction which it is known will decrease the efficiency of the mechanism, or into the working parts of an automobile a mixture which experience has shown will render the machine as a whole absolutely useless, is entirely unworthy of the confidence even of those who have been taught and have come to have implicit faith in him.

What inalienable right, one might ask, is being invaded by the enactment and enforcement of a law designed to minimize, or at least to regulate, the administering of this poisonous narcotic to a people seeking release from its bonds? The doctors who demand the restoration of what they insist is a right are really, if they accept the best professional opinion of their own school, seeking to perpetuate license and privilege, not for the benefit of their patrons, supposedly their friends,

but for their own selfish gain. And what a price do the hapless victims of this system pay! No sincere advocate of freedom and liberty can support the contention that alcohol, administered even in prescribed quantities, is beneficial. The proof is all the other way. The human machinery, according to testimony which no defender of modern medical practice can refute, or attempt to refute, is rendered less efficient and less able to resist the daily stress and strain of existence even by the occasional resort to alcoholic concoctions.

No one has been greatly deceived by the claims of some doctors that the therapeutic use of alcohol, as they choose to term it, is very seriously recommended. The doctors, most of them highly trained men, are not easily deceived. They are not without the knowledge that leaders in their profession have established the indisputable facts regarding the place alcohol occupies in the laboratory and in the pharmacopeia. They are not unmindful of the fact that the American Medical Association, after due deliberation, and influenced by recognized leaders in its membership, declared itself opposed to the use of alcohol because of its known lack of therapeutic value. A later convention refused or failed to ratify the previous declaration, but it at the same time withheld official disapproval of that stand, pending a referendum, or pretended referendum, which it appears did not embrace anything like the full membership of the organization. But it is significant that 49 per cent of the doctors who were invited to participate declared their adherence to the declaration previously made.

Just now, in the effort to nullify the effects of the enforcement law in the United States, there is being carried on a campaign to restore beer and light wines to common use, upon the theory that they are "harmless and non-intoxicating." It is interesting to see what this same expert opinion is regarding these derivatives of alcohol which are defended upon the theory that human liberty of action has been unwisely circumscribed. The finding is this:

Furthermore, alcohol is alcohol, either in whisky or beer. It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced, the danger of alcohol exists. Anyone who doubts that beer can produce a certain form of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer drinker in various stages of befuddlement and excitement.

LOVERS of music consider it an outrage when Beethoven and Brahms, and Chopin in his most serious moments, are appropriated, in dance halls and ballrooms, by dancers weary at last of jazz, and they are right. To attempt to one-step or two-step, to foxtrot or toddle, in time with the great music of great masters never intended for the dancer is to lose all sense of appropriateness. Even the "interpretive" dancer must have rare talent to satisfy us with her interpretations. There is a place for all things, and the place for great music is not the modern dance, with its distressing indifference to graceful rhythm and dignity of motion.

A Question of Appropriateness

As with music, so it is with all the arts. The painter would not debase on the walls of the beer saloon the noble design appropriate to the senate chamber, nor decorate the theater with the series suitable for a court of justice. Boucher and Fragonard were no less splendidly decorative in this work than Perugino and Pinturicchio, but their light and dainty idyls would be as little in keeping in Florentine or Umbrian churches as the Italians' religious records in the French chateau or villa. The artist knows this, and, if free to exercise his judgment, would never disregard the reticences of art. The sense of the appropriate is the secret of the success of the great mural painters of all ages.

Giotto was austere and devout in the crypt at Assisi. Titian and Tintoretto and Veronese were flamboyantly profuse in the Doge's Palace, Puvis de Chavannes was restrained and scholarly in the Library at Boston. The painter of the framed masterpiece is as careful that it should be a picture and not a bit of wall paper or tapestry he is framing. The sculptor does not put up a pygmy hero in the wide-city square nor a giant hero in the quiet little cloister. The etcher remembers the delicacy of his medium, and the lithographer realizes the easy descent into chromolithography by the abuse of color. Art has many moods, each perfect and lovely in itself so long as it is not adapted to uses with which it has nothing in common.

If the artist knows this, the art patron too often does not, and to his inability to understand we owe many of the most dismal failures in the adornment of our cities and public buildings. As with the dancer who would be in fashion it is jazz one day and Beethoven the next, so with the art patron who struggles to keep in the movement it must be always the "latest thing" in painting or sculpture, however ill-suited to the wall it is to cover or the site it is to fill. Not so long ago there was a beautiful revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in which the stage decorator achieved an effect like a Corot sunrise by means of artfully painted canvas and subdued lighting. Unhappily his method required that the actors' faces should be only dimly seen, and so their facial expression meant nothing. Fitness was not observed.

From ancient art, from medieval art, from the art of the Renaissance, we get a feeling of harmony, of completeness, though in detail the work may be criticized, simply because background and surroundings were intelligently studied. The art of today too often gives an impression of incoherence and want of repose simply because of the prevailing carelessness in this respect. And so we have the public monument, perhaps fine in itself, but so sadly out of scale that it disfigures the park or the open space it should have adorned; we have the decoration from which we shrink on the walls chosen for it, though on any others we might have rejoiced in its beauty. Better stick to jazz than to dishonor Beethoven. Better have no statues, no decorated walls, than to make them an offense to all who have eyes to see.

Editorial Notes

BY THIS time Mr. A. B. See, who rashly wrote in advocacy of the burning of all colleges for women, must wish he had prudently signed his letter X. Y. Z.

ONE wonders, however, what would have been said of Mussolini and his Fascisti, had they adopted precisely the same tactics to advance a radical policy which they have employed to enforce a program of reaction.

THE zest with which the press and politicians of the United States are attacking the Ku Klux Klan may divert like attention from those persons and institutions which in the past have been the victims of precisely this sort of general invective. A common phrase in newspaper offices of a certain type long ago was "Oh, swat Standard Oil! It's got no friends." It may be noted in passing that there are no signs that the great financial interest thus given over to ostracism ever suffered much thereby.

IN THE midst of the campaign being prosecuted with such vigor on all sides against the use of alcohol, the stand taken at the annual meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, urging the passage of national and state legislation to restrict the manufacture, transportation, and sale of wood alcohol, with a view to minimizing the possibility of its use for other than industrial purposes, assumes considerable importance. Decision was reached at this meeting to communicate with President Harding and the governors of all the states on this matter, after the gathering had been told that wood alcohol poisoning, through the drinking of bootleggers' whisky, was becoming one of the most serious causes of blindness among adults. This is just one of the counts which the bootlegging trade is piling up against itself.

PROTEST voiced by the American Automobile Association against the indiscriminate use of road-sign billboards will be heartily seconded by thousands of American citizens who in the past have deplored the defacement in this manner of the highways and the countryside along the railroad tracks. It is natural that the association should consider the situation from the standpoint of the automobilist, but the issue raised is so important that it should not be dropped until definite action has been secured. Surely almost everyone will agree with the following:

These signs serve as a distinct menace to motorists, especially when they are placed, as many of them are, at a sharp curve or a road intersection. A motorist driving along the highway, and approaching such sharp curve or road intersection, wants to see what is around that curve or down the intersecting road much more than he wants to see a huge sign advertising somebody's ties, patent medicine, or chewing gum.

The general trend of opposition to billboards which is developing over the United States is so pronounced that it can only be a matter of time before the American public takes things into its own hands and finds some means for the abatement of this nuisance.

HEARTY applause called forth during a recent lecture by Mr. Newman, the Travel-Talk man, when he declared that he was absolutely opposed to the barbarous habit of killing animals for sport, is an indication of public approval of the changing view on a subject which has aroused much controversy in the past. Mr. Newman explained, though his explanation should not have been necessary, that taking pictures of animals while they were being hunted gave as close an idea of their natural methods of existence as would pictures of a man facing a revolver give of his pormal expression. Then he showed wonderful glimpses of the animal kingdom, and the interest shown forced the conclusion that the conservation movement which has of late been sweeping America, and indeed the world, is but the reflection of an aroused realization that the lower animals have a claim on man's friendship and protection which must not be denied.

FAILURE to pass, at the elections in Wisconsin, a measure to amend the Constitution to nullify a law forbidding the re-election of county sheriffs has resulted in a very pretty tangle for the Wisconsin Supreme Court to unravel. This has come about from the fact that eight sheriffs were re-elected at the November polls, presumably on the supposition that the amendment would be passed. Its rejection and the election of the candidates is likely to confer upon them somewhat of a barren honor with which to console themselves.

WHEN Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the British delegates to the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Philadelphia, declared that the biggest job of the prohibition workers today was to hold on to prohibition, she struck a keynote which must be kept reverberating throughout the world. It is well known, as Gibbon says in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," that "all that is human must retrograde if it do not advance."

DURING the arguments for and against prohibition, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal, we have never heard it questioned that the Congressional Record is the original dry publication. From the same standpoint there are a whole lot more dry speakers than have been commonly recognized, many of whose names may, moreover, be found in that periodical.

AS INDICATING the growth of a great necessity, in the year 1811, that is a hundred and eleven years ago, there were in the neighborhood of 360 newspapers printed in the United States. In 1921 more than 21,000 publications had a circulation in excess of 100,000,000. What is the prospect for the year 2032, and what will become, without replanting, of the spruce forests?

WASN'T it quite apropos that the president of the battlers' convention, held recently in Atlanta, should be a man by the name of Rainwater?